REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,169.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1872. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fortnight.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander G. Reyes, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 30th January 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Jan. 1872.		Feb. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave Colombo	8
" VINGORLA	31	" Galle	9
" Carwar "	Feb. 1	" Negapatam	12
" Mangalore	2	" Pondicherry	13
" Cannanore	3	" Madras	15
" Tellicherry	3	" Cocoanada	17
" Calicut	4	" Vizagapatam	18
" Beypore	4	" Bimlipatam	19
" Cochin	5	" Gopanlpore	19
" Allepey	6	" False Point	20
" Tuticorin	7	Arrive CALCUTTA	21

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

The above Steamer will call at Vingorla if inducement offers.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd February 1872, at noon.

	Feb. 1872		Feb. 1872
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSSORAH	21
" Kurrachee	7	Arrive Fao	23
Arrive Guadur	7	" Bushire	23
" Muscat	9	" Linga	28
	March.		March.
" Bunder Abbas	11	" Bunder Abbas	1
" Linga	13	" Muscat	3
" Bushire	15	" Guadur	5
" Fao	17	Leave Kurrachee	8
Arrive BUSSORAH	18	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th February, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE KATTYWAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast-sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Raffin, will leave Bombay, for the undermentioned Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on SATURDAY, the 3rd February, at 4 P.M.:—

Jaffarabad	Mangarole
Diu	Porebunder
Varaval	Dwarka
	Cutch Mandvi.

For Freight and Passage apply to JEEWANJEE VITTUL, Manager, No. 73, Bazaar Gate Street, or 45, Kalbadevi Road.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government):—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via SUEZ CANAL.)

To be despatched next Month.

THE fine new s.s. RED GAUNTLET, Captain Mann, 1,429 Tons, Classed 100 A 1, 300 Horse Power effective, will be despatched as above. This Vessel is fitted with superior accommodation for Passengers, embracing the most recent appliances likely to conduce to their comfort.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th January 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and SHANGHAI. The Steamers APIS and SPHINX have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £1 per Ton is charged.

The SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 15th February, the MINERVA, 3,124 tons, on or about the 10th March, the HUNGARIA, 3,652 tons, or another LARGE Passenger Steamer, on or about the 10th April.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER APIS AND SPHINX.

To	1st Class.		Deck, with Food.
To Trieste	£40	.....	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	.....	£15-6
To Suez	£28	.....	£13-7
To Aden	£16	.....	£ 7-13

The Imperial Mail Steamer MINERVA, 3,124 Tons, 400 H.P., which has extra local accommodation for a large number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Steward's, will leave Bombay on or about the 10th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE PER MINERVA AND HUNGARIA.

To	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£50	0	£30	.....	£19 0
To Port Said	£37	0	£23	0	£14 6
To Suez	£36	0	£22	0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 300 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £18.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess of weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants Through Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class	Second Class
£19	£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., and Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 30th January 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 5th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,710 tons and 400 H.P.) Captain C. J. Perkins, will LEAVE, for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 13th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA (1,727 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 10th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The s.s. PERSIA will sail on THURSDAY, the 1st February 1872, at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 A.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th January 1872.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To follow the Orlando.)

The Fine New Steamer

VIRAGO,

1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the

20TH MARCH,

HAS excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board:—

	First Class.	Second Class.
TO SUEZ	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
TO LIVERPOOL	" 500	" 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

THE fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., G. Matthews Commander, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of February. The Passenger accommodation having been placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated, and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE to LIVERPOOL £45 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare; under 3—Free.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	22	8		
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, patronised by all the World.

Rimmel's Ihlang-Ihlang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipanne and other Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.

Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.

Rimmel's Ducoco Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.

Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps.

Rimmel's Rose Water Costume and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Balls and Parties.

Rimmel's Violet, Rose, Lilac, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

A liberal allowance to Shippers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris; and 76, King's Road, Brighton.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable modern and handsome household furniture mostly made to order and nearly new, rich diamond cut and beautifully moulded glassware, best electro-plated-ware of various designs and patterns, rich porcelain ware, best cutlery, an Erard's full-toned semi-grand mahogany drawing-room pianoforte, plate mirrors, elegant time-piece, bronzed clocks and statues, engravings, chromolithograph and photograph, rich velvet carpets, Persian and fine matting, birds feeders, plated books, carriages, horses, bullocks, cows, &c., &c., at the Colaba light-house.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY and TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 31st instant and 1st proximo, sale commencing at or about 12 noon each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to dispose of by Public Auction at the above mentioned Residence, the whole of the costly and handsome household furniture, &c., &c., the property of Henry Morland, Esq., the same comprising very beautiful sets bedroom diamond cut glassware, very handsome porcelainware, best plateware, best steel cutlery, wall argand lamps with lustres, a 7-light hanging chandelier with flower shades and lustres, and handsom ly open carved furniture mostly of well-seasoned blackwood, such as dining, drawing-room, circular, pier, semi-circular, pier, writing-desk, wash-hand and dressing tables, English-made rosewood revolving table, a mahogany ladies' work table, side boards, wardrobes, conversation, reclining and sofa couches, drawing-room, easy pedrees, rocking recliners, folding, with and without arm chairs, music stand, teapoys, halstead, book cases, blackwood and mahogany almyrahs, Cheltenham chairs, a full toned solid mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Erard, with a receiving chair, large size brass gilt four posts bedsteads complete, mirrors, teakwood wine tables and wash-hand stands, American bedsteads, mahogany dressing chests, towel horses, a mahogany slate bed miniature, billiard table, rich velvet carpets, 8 and 10 days marble clocks, pictures in maple and gilt frames and glass, figures, groups, ornaments, agate cups, flower vases for tables, a quantity of wines specially selected and imported direct, consisting of sherry, port, claret, supreme, champagne, whiskey, gin, hock and burgundy, Europe stores, cockatoo, parrots, pigeons canaries and other rare birds, rare garden plants in tubs, pots and vases, a collection of valuable reading and professional books, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture, &c., &c.

(At 2 P.M. on the First Day.)

A very light and elegant English-built double-seat barouche, specially made to order, lined blue cloth with superior morocco leather cushions for single and pair of horses, with shafts, pole, and a pair of double reflector lamps, complete by Ness, Brothers, London, nearly new.

A very light and comfortable English-built double-seated circular front brougham, specially made to order, lined with superior blue cloth, blue morocco leath r cushions for single and pair of horses with shafts, pole, and a pair of double reflector lamps complete by Ness Brothers, London, nearly new.

A pair of silver grey very high caste fast trotting Arab horses, going in single and double harness 14-2½ hands.

An iron grey brougham do do 14 2½ hands.

A very light and spotted mail phaeton has been used not more than 3 or 4 months with a thorough bred Australian mare, a very handsome animal with fine action, quiet in saddle and harness and has been used with a side saddle and possesses a certified pedigree and a set of English-made brass mount d single harness nearly new.

Sets of strong London-made brass-gilt single and double harness. 1 Aden cow, 1 cow in calf, yearling heifer, and 1 pair of bullocks.

Catalogues with full particulars have been published and can be had at the Auctioneers and at the Light-house, and the property is now on view.

WANTED, a good Scotch or English Terrier Dog.

A second-hand two seated English Brougham.

Apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A comfortable roomy Brougham, with shafts, and pole, for a single horse or a pair, built expressly for India; the back window lifts up, so as almost to make an Open Carriage.

An English through-bred Mare, in foal.

A high-caste Bay Arab Colt.

A Grey Arab high-caste, nearly 15 hands high, very quiet in harness.

A few dozen Tod Heatley's Crown Moselle, to close account. Price Rs. 15 per dozen.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st January 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 P.M., on account of the concerned, the following packages saved from the wrecked Steamer Brendalbane, ex Codabux and Teazer—

28 packages Sundries.

TERMS CASH—Purchasers will have to pay Custom Duty and clear the goods from the Warehouse.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable English Walnutwood and richly open Carved blackwood Household Furniture, handsome plated 6, 8, 10 and 12 Light Chandeliers by Nash, valuable Clocks, first-rate Musical Boxes, large Iron Safes, rich Ornaments, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, at 12 o'clock, noon, Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Receiver and Manager of the Estate of the late Runchordass Megjee, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND AT BANDORA.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Luchoobai, widow and sole Administratrix of her late husband Jechangeerjee Shapoorjee's Estate, the following land, viz.:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bandora, containing by admeasurement 1,023 4-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by a water drain, on the west by the Bandora Motmauvlee Road, on the south by the vacant ground of Allias Patell, and on the north by the vacant ground of Allias Fed Dias.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome Riding Horse, Pants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st, and THURSDAY, the 22nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of the Hon'ble H. P. St. G. Tucker.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One comfortable roomy Brougham, with shafts and pole, for a single or a pair of Horse.

One handsome English-built light Mail Phaeton with a fast-trotting handsome Australian Mare.

One Grey Arab, about 8 years old, nearly 15 hands high, a good harness Horse.

One Bay Arab Colt, 4 years old, about 14-1½, very high-caste.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st January 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUNDY & CO.'S

MUSIC SALOONS.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSIC.

PIANOFORTES.	HARMONIUMS.
ORCHESTRINAS.	SERAFINAS.
FLUTINAS.	GUITARS.
VIOLINS.	BANJOS.
CONCERTINAS.	TAMBOURINES.
FLUTES.	PICCOLOS.
MUSICAL BOXES.	CORNETS-A-PISTON.
CAVALRY TRUMPETS.	INFANTRY BUGLES.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.

VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS.

CLARIONET AND BASSOON REEDS.

MUSIC PAPER.

MONTHLY SUPPLIES OF NEW MUSIC.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

Tuning and Repairs by skilled European Assistants. Pianofortes Tuned by the Half-year or Year.

N.B.—Sole Agents for the noted "SYMPATHETIC" Pianoforte and the "INDIAN SOLID MAHOGANY PIANOFORTE," GUARANTEED, under special arrangements.

Illustrated and detailed Catalogues on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

FOR FAMILIES ONLY!

FAIRIES! GIANTS!! FLYING THRONE!!! &c.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY will appear for the Third Time in a new Hindoostanee Play, entitled,

GOOLAY-BUKAVLEE,

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, the 31st, To be followed by a very LAUGHABLE FARCE.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 1st February next, the INTEREST on CURRENT DEPOSITS will be CALCULATED on the DAILY BALANCES, instead of on the Monthly Minimum Balances, as hitherto.

For further particulars apply at the Bank.

14, Rampart Row W., 29th January 1872.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 1st PROXIMO, the QUARTERLY COUPON, due in Paris on the 16th idem, on the NEW FRENCH LOAN, will be PAID at the BANK, at the Exchange of Frs. 256 per Rupee.

14, Rampart Row W., 29th January 1872.

NOTICE.—The s.s. ROLLO will sail TOMORROW (WEDNESDAY, 31st Current). Passengers are requested to be on board not later than 5 o'clock P.M., and to send off their Heavy Baggage by 2 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th January 1872.

TRADE MARK.

ROBERT YOUNGER'S PALE ALE.

In Casks of 4 doz. Quarts.....Rs. 20 per Cask.

" 8 " Pints..... " 28 "

Apply to the Godown-keeper.

GRENDON, TIPPETT, & Co., Sole Agents.

9, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE—received per Steamer PERSIA—

FRESH SPANISH FIGS, of superior quality, in Boxes varying in weight from 7 to 28 pounds.

Price per Pound, 5 Annas.

Apply to the Godown-keeper of the Undersigned.

ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY & Co.

1, Military Square, Fort, 30th January 1872.

WANTED, for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Eastern Narra, a CLERK. Salary Rs. 45 per mensem and Batta at the rate of 40 per cent. on salary when travelling. He must be able to write a good hand and understand Simple Arithmetic. Apply, stating qualifications and enclosing copies of testimonials with Stamps for reply, to

CAPT. SMITH, R.E., Acting Executive Engineer, E.N.

Sindree, near Hydrabad, dated 24th January 1872.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF," hanging excellent Time-keepers. Patent Lever. Eight day.

"SKELETON," with Glass Dome and Stand. Eight day.

"MARINE," very serviceable.

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES of every description to be had at FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s.

Elphinstone Circle.

Best Electro-Plated CRUET FRAMES.

Miniature Breakfast Frames;

Carrying Salt, Mustard, and 1 to 3 Cruets besides; of the Basket, Camel, Cart, Vinolaf, and other pretty patterns

AT

Rs. 12-8, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 24, 25, 28, and 30.

Full-sized Table Frames,

AT

Rs. 30, 32, 33, 36, 40, 45, 48, 50, 56, 60, 70, and 75.

Electro-Plated Ware, of every description, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 18.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.; extra jewelled £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s. £3 3s.; £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s.

Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of these Marvellous Machine-made Time-keepers specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,

168, STRAND, (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

LULWORTH LODGE, BIRKDALE PARK, SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

MISS THOMSON receives a limited number of young Ladies, to whose mental culture and religious training her entire time is devoted. Resident Foreign and English Governesses; also Visiting Professors.

The salubrity of this favourite Watering-place, distant from Liverpool twenty miles, renders it a desirable residence for Delicate Children, or those from abroad.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE OF JAPANESE JUVENILES.

SECOND PERFORMANCE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31ST.

ASTOUNDING FEATS, WONDROUS ACTS, TERRIFIC FLIGHTS.

THE CHAMPION ROPE PERFORMER, THE BOY WONDERS, THE LITTLE ALL RIGHT.

For full particulars see Programmes.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	3
Family Tickets, to admit three	Rs. 10	Gallery	2
Pit	Re. 1		

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock. Tickets may be had and Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen.

ANY persons having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late Lieutenant GEORGE HASTINGS TURNER, R. E., are directed to forward the same to the Undersigned within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE, or no notice will be taken of them.

J. H. REYNOLDS, Lieut.-Col., President, Committee of Adjustment.

Dhoolia, 21st January 1872.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.—TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 5th proximo, for the SUPPLY of about 400 FRANCIS NORTON'S PATENT GALVANIZED OVAL IRON POSTS, 9'0" long, with Galvanized Iron Crowns with Screw and Nut, complete.

PANDOORUNG BALKRISHNA, Secretary S. M. C.

NOTICE TO UP-COUNTRY SHOPKEEPERS.—The last of the shipment PALE ALE, ex CITY OF CASHMERE, which arrived 10th instant, having been DELIVERED and PAID FOR, intending purchasers are recommended to send forward their Orders to Bombay in anticipation for the parcel ex City of Pekin, from the Clyde, due shortly.

JAMES BOGIE, Agents for Messrs. Aitken & Co.

Bombay, 16th January 1872.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY KHETWADY ROAD, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIR, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Chowpaty, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

NOTICE to TOBACCO DEALERS, CAPTAINS AND DUBASHES of SHIPS.—The Steamer STIRLING should be in before the 30th, and out of the Docks Packages VIRGINIA MANUFACTURE coming by her a portion will if desired be sealed in BOND, but for this early application is necessary.

Messrs. G. CAMPBELL & Co., with the view of facilitating PROMPT SALES and REDUCING WAREHOUSE CHARGES, have advised me in anticipation that the "Cricketer," "All the Rage," and "Talisman" brands are amongst their best light Tobaccos; also that the "Victory," "Royal Navy" 4 lbs., and "Prince Alfred" pounds, an "Havelock" and "Prince Alfred" 1 lbs. are black work, moderately priced, but most suitable for ships' stores.

Three Cases sundry marks Cut Tobacco will be sold cheap.

JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 27th January 1872.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

J. NEUBERG, GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED PER S. S. WALAMO, GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by Sparkes and Moline.

Pints, Rs. 3-12 per dozen, Nett.

JUST LANDED PER STEAMERS STR. OLAF & WALAMO, FINEST AMERICAN TOBACCO.

SPONGE CAKE, Natural leaf	Rs. 3	8 per lb.
GOLD LEAF, Honey Dew	" 2	8 "
Do. Aromatic, fiver	" 2	4 "
CAVENDISH	" 1	12 "
HONEY DEW	" 1	8 "

A very considerable discount allowed by taking a Box of 10 and 20 lbs.

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, No. 2.

A small consignment of a superior quality just landed.

PONDICHERRYS.

Indianas, in Boxes of 250, per 1,000	Rs. 24
Long Commons do. do.	" 20

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

THOMPSON'S	Prime
DAWSON'S	"
MADURA	No. 1
Do.	No. 2
NOBLE'S	Prime

J. NEUBERG.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO., 19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business:—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quick Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every descrip ion of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for Postal, Annual Earning and Shipping Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations, in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine, Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, they trust, will meet with Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and rates effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Hotel Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and quiet. Some inquiry for Bank of Bombay and Colaba shares at increased rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
24,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4-0 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	670 ex. d.
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ins. issue	195 ex. d.
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,350
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China ...	250
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 n².
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	140
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India..	89
40,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 2/3	olaba Land Co	1,420
8,000	150	all		Freire Land a Pier Co. Ld.	120
150	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	724
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	355

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3/0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	230
.....	£20	109-1/2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	128
.....	£20	43-1/2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£18	196-5/	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co.....	1,400
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,180
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,600
100	3,5 0	all		Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	810
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	260
750	2,000	all		Bhurumsey Spinning	2,475
750	2,000	all	250p.s	Great Eastern	1,825
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,010
900	1,0.0	all	Nil.	Morsejee Spinning	870
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,460
600	2,500	2,400	210p.s	Royal	1,950

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co....	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	75ds.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	310
200	1,000	1,000	50	Alexandra Press Co.....	325
150	12,000	11,000	200ds.	Apollo Press Co	7,400
200	2,000	all	215ds.	Bombay Press Co	2,075
200	200	all	50ds.	Do New	510
100	1,500	...		Carwar Company	800
800	1,8:0	all	40 *	Colaba Pre s Co.....	6,500
400	2,000	all	200 *	Elnet India Press Co.....	3,100
150	3,000	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co.....	9,600
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,100
200	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	425 ex.
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,375
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,300
200	5,000	2,000	0 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.....	1,0.5
2,000	400	350	67 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	835
12	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press ...	2,300
150	2,000	all	200 *	Rinevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,150

* Per share for the half-y ar.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1025	
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	55	
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company ...	175	
1,000	500	all	2 ps.	Mechanics Wkg's Co. Co.	30	
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	40	
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co ..	85	

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	East India Bank	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1
				Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 13/16d.
London Banks ...	4 months' sight ...	2s. 0 3/16d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do. ...	2s. 0 3 16d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight... ...	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight... ...	99½
China...	60 Do. do.... ...	217

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	109½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872 ...	101½
Four per cent	98½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1895-97	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	111
Do. Do. Market Rate	111
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ...	92½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	93½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	123 nom.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	...Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	230
Mexican Doll urs	222
Five- Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	105
Gold Leaf	16-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-8 to 16-9
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16 7
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	9 ,,

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

OFFICE—30TH JANUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 27th January, 6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 43 hours 44 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 30th January, 1-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 4 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 27th January, 5-54 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 47 hours 6 minutes.

Via Turkey, 28th January, 8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 44 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 30th January, 11-43 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 10 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea—No date or time.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 29th to 9 P.M. of the 30th January is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Min.	Min.
From Calcutta	6 16	0 12
,, Galle	7 5	5 44
,, Karachee	0 58	0 7
,, Madras	2 30	0 8

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 30th Jan., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 28th Jan., 8 P.M. From America, via Turkey, one without date. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line interrupted beyond Shiraz.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—30TH JANUARY.

London ..	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.	do.
	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.	to £2 17s. 6d
Liverpool	Wooden ships ..	£2 15s. 0d.	
	Myrabolins & Coir bds	£2 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.	
Havre ...	Cotton	£3 2s. 6d.	
	Coffee		
Overland...	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d.	
Liverpool	via Suez Canal	£3 5s. 0d.	to £3 15s. 0d.
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
China ...	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal	
Calcutta ..	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and charges	Calcutta Port
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Durham (s)	French	Cardiff, Dec 20.
	Mirzapore (s)	Parish	Hongkong, Jan. 11.
	Taptee (s)	De osta	Cutch, Jan. 27.
	Chanticleer	Stuber	Moulmein, Dec. 31.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Orissa (s)	Tomlin	China, &c.
	Mahableshwur	Corney	Liverpool.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)..	Gammon	Coast and Gon.
	Patna (s)	Beyts	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Palamo (s)	Owen	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Ontario, Scott, to Rangoon.

Ship Ruby, Gray, to Rangoon.

Brig Rance, Nacoda, to Tuticorin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Ethiopia, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Steamer Taptee, to Cutch Mandavee.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 30th Jan., 10-30 A.M.—French mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; long. 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

January.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations.							Wind.	
	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky: the whole sky completely overcast being denoted by 100.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9h 0m on following day	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	O	O	O		O	O		
22	29·916	83·1	75·1	69·4	67·2	79	68·3	NNW, E, NW NNW	275
23	·901	73·1	69	63	72	...	79	67·6	NW, NNE, NW NNW	286
24	·917	74·1	71·1	65	78	...	77·8	65·8	NNW, N NNW, N	396
25	·950	83·1	75	68	75	...	76·1	59·9	N, NNW, N	349
26	·927	69·2	64	57	66	...	77	62·6	N, E, NW, NNW.	195
27	·883	1	74	67	67	0	69	65·2	NNW, E, NNW .	150

DAILY IMPORTS.—30TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Khimjee Oodowjee, 50 cases stout, Eduljee Manockjee Setna; 30 crates earthenware, Dhunjee Jairaz; 5 hhds. port wine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 100 barrels sulphur, Nusserwanje and Burjorjee Wadia; 38 casks hardware, Gaddum & Co.

Atalanta (s), 6 casks glassware, Soomar Veera; 14 casks hardware, Cassim Abdools Rehem an; 720 bundles hoop iron and 240 bundles British iron, Knoop & Co.; 357 bundles hoop iron and 3 cases hardware, Grendon, Tippet, & Co.; 40 boxes tin plates, Rustomjee Sorabjee.

Nelson, 25 cases ginger wine, Framjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Nagpore, 75 cases sherry, Howard Brothers.

Khimjee Oodowjee, 100 cases yellow metal sheathing, David Sassoon & Co.

Saladin, 1 0 barrels common gunpowder, Jewanjee Eduljee and Sons.

Ardgowan, 23 casks writing ink, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 35 cases oilmanstores, Bolton & Co.; 11 cases biscuits and 34 cases oilmanstores, Bull & Co.; 25 cases soap, Abdoolali Dawoodkhan; 100 drums linseed oil, 2 cases chocolate, 3 casks white paint, 1 case Victoria blue, and 3 cases copal varnish, Rustomjee Sorabjee & Co.; 44 cases galvanized iron sheets and 4 casks tin sheets, Ramchunder Mahadew & Co.

Rollo (s), 5 cases cochineal, Rahimtoola Caderbhoy; 20 casks black paint, H. F. Soares.

West Australian, 25 cases clocks, Nowrojee and Burjorjee Wadia.

FROM GENOA.

Persia (s), 254 boxes figs and 100 boxes red lead, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady.

DAILY EXPORTS.—30TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Jane Law, 38 bales cotton, Mohamed Ally Ebramjee; 100 bales cotton, Bhimjee Canjee.

Sam Mendel, 109 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 1 bale cotton, Gungaram Buldew; 119 bales cotton, Netaram Poonjaram.

Manila, 162 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co.; 500 bales cotton. W. Nicol and Co.; 150 bal s cotton, H. Clason and Co.

Undaunted, 1,200 bundles galls, Soondersdas Vagjee; 33 bales cotton, Motecsall Rathee; 45 bales wool, Dewjee Versee; 115 bales cotton, Ramdass Agurwala; 200 cwts horns, Hasum Noormamed.

Bella Maria, 3 bales hides, Hajee Ebram Jetaker; 50 bales wool Bhimjee Canjee.

Violet (s), 40 bales skins, Momed Ally Surajoodin; 30 bales hides and sk ns, S. W. A. S. N. Meera and Co.; 6 bales cotton, Remington and Co,; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 125 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Rollo (s), 8 bales wool, Dhunraz Yussonjee; 27 bales wool, R. M. S. Runcer; 50 bales wool, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 4 bales woolen and cotton carpet, R L. Southern & Co.; 13 cases indigo, Ladabboy Khakey; 2 bales hides, Shaw Mahomed Fattay Mahomed; 2,220 bundles coir yarn, Gheerdhurdass Mooljee; 59 bales cotton, Doongersee Gopeje; 80 bundles hides, Shuref Sallay Mahomed.

Penguin (s), 170 bars galls, Hunsraz Manjee; 118 bales cotton, Vulubdass Manchund; 200 bales cotton, Nanabhoy Nurotumdass.

Atalanta (s), 320 cwts horns, Rehembhoy Mahomed; 1,200 bundles galls, Soondersdas Vagjee; 100 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Goculdass; 200 bales cotton, King & Co.; 70 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.; 90 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 150 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 193 bales cotton, Moorabhoy Viabhuram; 100 bales cotton, Doongersee Gopeje; 110 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 50 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.; 20 bales wool, Fazul Momed Dama; 12 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 23 bales cotton, Gordhundass Purshotumdass.

William Corry (s), 200 bales cotton, C. A. Dickinson; 70 bales cotton, Chimondass Mahomed; 200 bales cotton, A. Blachebeck & Co.; 425 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 411 bales cotton, Soondersdas Mooljee; 31 bales cotton, Woomersee Nurse; 41 bales cotton, Juga Ludha.

FOR LONDON.

China (s), 67 cases dry ginger, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 3 cases shawls, and 3 cases peacock feathers, Nansee Gangjee.

FOR FALMOUTH.

M. de St. Aldigonde, 600 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia (s), 10 bags coffee, G Sigg & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Sphinx (s) 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Glenavon, 400 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

City of Cashmere, 600 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Persia (s), 6 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia (s), 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Sphinx (s), 270 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 450 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

China (s), 4 cases cadamoms, H. M. E. Kermally.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE undermentioned Sales are reported to have been made yesterday by European houses:—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. A. P.
500 pieces Grey Shirtings (fine)	45 inch	39 yds.	10 lbs.	7 13 0
500 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8½ lbs.	5 8 0
1,680 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	4½ lbs.	3 4 0
250 ,, ,, (fine)	45 ,,	39 ,,	10 lbs.	7 6 0
2,000 ,, Mulls (G. E.)	45 ,,	20 ,,	2½ lbs.	2 7 0
1,000 ,, T. Cloths (B. B.)	29 ,,	24 ,,	4 lbs.	2 7 6
750 ,, Shirtings	40 ,,	39 ,,	6 lbs.	4 3 6
500 ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	6¾ lbs.	4 7 6
500 ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8½ lbs.	5 10 0
600 ,, W. G. Prints	32 ,,	25 ,,		4 8 0
400 ,, T. Red Mulls	40 ,,	20 ,,		3 4 0
1,200 Pairs Dhoters	36 ,,	8 ,,		1 3 3
200 ,, ,,	30 ,,	5 ,,		4 0 0

COTTON.

50 candies	Old Sawginned Dharwar (ready)	...	Rs. 248
50 ,,	New Neriad M. G. ,,	...	,, 275
150 ,,	,, Dhollera (10th May) ,,	...	,, 251
200 ,,	,, Barsee (15 days) ,,	...	,, 258
200 ,,	,, M. G. Broach (ready) ...	...	,, 278-79
250 ,,	Old Sawginned Dharwar (15 days)	...	,, 244-45
600 ,,	New Oomrawuttee (1 month) ,,	...	,, 250-60
50 ,,	,, M. G. Nerisd (ready) ...	...	,, 270
125 ,,	,, M. G. Broach ,, ...	...	,, 278
35 ,,	,, Faizpore ,, ...	...	,, 261
100 ,,	,, Oomrawuttee (full-pressed) ...	...	,, 260
75 ,,	,, Akote ,, ...	...	,, 267
25 ,,	,, Hingunghaut (ready) ...	...	,, 288
20 ,,	,, M. G. Broach ,, ...	...	,, 280

YARNS.

7 bales	Water Twist	No. 30 ...	...	As. 11¾
14 ,,	Mule Twist	,, 40 ...	...	,, 10¾
10 ,,	T. Red Twist	,, 40 and 50 ...	...	,, 28
15 ,,	Mule	,, 40 ...	...	,, 11
22 ,,	T. Red Twist	,, 30 and 60 ...	...	,, 25¼
11 ,,	Coloured Twist	,, 40 ...	...	,, 13¾

METALS.

200 cwts.	Yellow Metal Braziers, per cwt.	...	Rs. 39
408 ,,	Copper Braziers, per cwt.	...	,, 49

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JANUARY 30.

Reid, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Chumba.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 30.

Neill, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Staff, on duty, to Secunderabad.

Meurant, Major, 33rd Regiment, from leave, to Deolalee.

Jacob, Captain, 19th N. I., on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 27.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

MR. E. M. MOIR, Supry, Asst. Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, and at present employed in the N.-W. P., is transferred to Ajmere, and placed under the orders of the Chief Comsr. of that Province.

MR. F. Hutchinson is also promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of Asst. Conservators, with effect from this date.

MR. C. F Nepean, Asst. Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MR. J. R. Maconachie, of H. M.'s Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Lahore on the 9th instant.

Surg. W. R. Kelly, to be Insgr. Genl. of Jails, Sanitary Commr., and Supt. of Vaccination in British Burmah.

The Supt. of the Rangoon Central Jail, for the time being, to be ex-officio Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Jails in British Burmah.

The following promotions are made in the British Burmah Commission with effect from Nov. 1st, 1871:—

MR. R. F. St. A. St. John, Asst. Commr, 2nd grade, to be Asst. Commr., 1st grade.

MR. C. J. F. S. Forbes, Asst. Commr., 3rd grade, to be Asst. Commr., 2nd grade.

MR. W. C. Midwinter, Offg. Asst. Commr, 3rd grade, to be Asst Commr, 3rd grade.

The Hon. Elphinstone Jackson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough to Europe for eight months, with effect from the 20th Feb. next, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Capt. A. Farrer, Asst. Commr., to officiate temporarily as Director of Public Instruction in Berar, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd ult.

The services of Capt. M. Ramsay, of the Ben. S. C., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. G. Bircher as Consul for the German Empire at Aden.

Capt. G. F. Blowers, Bom. S. C., to be Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundlecund, in the room of Lt. E. E. Gibson.

On the afternoon of the 4th Dec. 1871, Mr. J. D. La Touche assumed charge of his appointment as Settlement Officer of Ajmere.

Asst Surg. T. H. Hendley, in medical charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate in medical charge of the Marwar Political Agency, in the room of Asst. Surg. J. H. Newman, M. D.

Asst. Surg. W. M. Courtney, Ben. Medl. Service, to officiate as Medl. Officer of the Malwa Bheel Corps, with effect from the 4th Nov. 1871, on the forenoon of which date he assumed charge from Surg. A. D. Campbell.

ERRATUM.—In the Notification of this Dept., No. 222M, dated 8th Sept. 1871, appointing Lt. J. N. S. Kirkwood to the Meywar Bheel Corps, for "Doing Duty Officer," read "Offg. Wing Subaltern."

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1871, the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to fix Rs. 15 per barrel or sack of 200 lbs. as the value, for the purposes of the said Act, of flour imported by sea into British India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Asst. Surg. H. J. Linton, of the Medl. Dept., attached to the 40th Regt. (The Shahjehanpore) Regt. of N. I., are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Home Dept.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe:—

Capt. Edward G. Lillingston, of the Ben. S. C., Asst. Commr., Bengal, for two years, under the Regulations of 1808.

Lt. Arthur Conolly, of the Ben. S. C., Qr. Mr., 5th Punj. Inf., Punj. Frontier Force, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1808, embarking at Bombay.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Capt. [Brev. Lt.-Col.) H. G. Deedes, of the 2nd Batn., 60th Rifles, 1 rivate Secy. and Aide-de-Camp to the Lt. Govr., Punjab, to be an Asst. Adjt. Genl. of Div. on the establishment from the 1st Feb. next, vice Lt.-Col. W. G. D. Massy, who assumes the command of his regiment.

The services of Lt.-Col. E. Davidson, of the Royal Engrs., are placed at the disposal of the P. W. D., with effect from the 16th inst.

Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, it is hereby notified that Capt. Charles David Peter Nott, of the late 4th European Regt, has been placed on the retired list, with the half-pay pension of his rank, with effect from the 7th June 1871.

Surg. John Bishop King, M.D., of the Medl. Dept., 2nd Medl. Officer of the Settlement of Port Blair, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years, under the Regulations of 1808.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Lt.-Col. P. S. Yorke, of Inf., 2nd in Comd. and Squad. Officer, 12th Ben. Cav., date of arrival at Bombay, 7th Jan. 1872.

Lt.-Col. F. J. Stephenson, of the Ben. S. C., 2nd in Comd. and Asst. Commissary, 4th Regt. of N. I., date of arrival at Fort William, 18th Jan. 1872.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).

Surg. J. R. Johnson, in medical charge, Corps of Guides, Civil Surg., Srinuggur, Cashmere, to the medical charge, vice Asst. Surg. A. Skeen, M.B., appointed to another situation.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 790, dated 14th Sept. 1871, notifying an exchange of services between Capt. T. Myles Sandys, Ben. S. C., and Brev. Maj. H. A. Little, 7th Foot, the undermentioned officer has reported his arrival:—

Capt. (Brev. Maj.) H. A. Little, of the Ben. S. C., date of arrival at Fort William, 18th Jan. 1872.

Under the authority of H. M.'s Govt., the Right Hon. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following scale of full and half hutting allowances to be passed to the Native Army in the Bengal Presidency, for that not fled in G. G. O. No. 261 D of the 15th Aug. 1849:—

	Full. Rs. A. P.	Half. Rs. A. P.
Subadar	45 0 0	22 8 0
Jemadar	22 8 0	11 4 0
Havildar	15 0 0	7 8 0
Nick	15 0 0	7 8 0
Private	8 0 0	4 0 0
1st Class Follower	8 0 0	4 0 0
2nd Class ditto.	5 0 0	2 8 0

Surg. George Dalziel Riddell, of the Mad. Med. Dept., in medical charge 3rd Inf. Hyderabad Contingent, has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1808, with effect from the 13th May 1871, the date of his departure from Bombay.

Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, it is hereby notified that officers of the rank of Capt. will be eligible for appointment to the posts of Adjt., Qr. Mr., and First Wng and Squad. Sub. in Native Regts.

2. When a Capt. is appointed to one of these posts or is retained in it after his promotion to that rank, the tenure of his appointment will be limited to five years from date of the order appointing or re-appointing him, but he will be eligible for re-appointment at the end of that time.

3. As a rule, the appointment of Second Sub. will be held only by officers of Subaltern rank, but employed Capts. of the Indian Army or S. C. may be allowed to act in that post when eligible, and when it may be absolutely vacant, at the discretion of H. E. the C.-in-C.

4. Officers of the rank of Capt. holding such appointment will of course be held available for the performance of Subaltern's duties.

5. Captains holding the post of Adjt., Qr.-mr., or First Wing or Squad. Sub., will be eligible to retain their appointments on furlough under the usual restrictions.

Capt. Thomas Dawes, of the Ben. S. C., Adjt., 17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regt. of N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years, under the Regulations of 1808.

The following promotion and alterations of rank are made, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Promotion.

General List, Cavalry.—Lt. (Brev. Capt.) Richard Tickell Montgomery Lang, to be Capt. from 17th Jan. 1872, in room of Capt. (Brev. Maj.) F. W. Russell, late 3rd European Light Cav., deceased.

Alterations of Rank.

General List, Infantry.—Capt. Walter Jones from 7th June 1871 in room of Capt. C. D. P. Nott, late 4th European Regt., placed on the Retired List. Capt. Alexander Jeffery Nicolson, from 29th June 1871, in room of Capt. W. F. S. Perry, Genl. List, Inf., removed from the list of the Bengal Army. Capt. Archibald Cuthbert Bigg Wither, from 11th July 1871, in room of Capt. W. P. Drummond (S. C.); Cadre of the late 28th N. I., deceased.

The following promotions are made from the dates specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th Augt. 1864, para. 63, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Brevet.

To be Colonel.—Lt.-Col. William Forbes, Ben. Inf., 25th Jan. 1872.

To be Captains.—Lt. John Baillie Ballantyne Dickson, Genl. List, Cavalry., and Lt., Maj. Henry Court, Genl. List, Cav., 20th Jan. 1872.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lt.-colrs., are promoted to the rank of Col. by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 4th Jan. 1861, clause 2, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Lt.-Col. Lumley Hodgson Huskisson Holland, Mad. S. C., Charles William Lloyd, Mad. S. C., and William Stevens Davis, Mad. S. C., 25th Jan. 1872.

The undermentioned officers of the Ben. S. C., having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lt.-Col. from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th Sept. 1856, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Capt. (Brev. Maj.) Hugh Lay Milford, Capt. Evelyn Pulteney Gurdon, Capt. (Brev. Maj.) Frederick Thomas Bainbridge, and Capt. (Brev. Maj.) George Vincent Foskery, v.c., 20th Jan. 1872.

Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, it is hereby notified that an officer of the Indian Army who may be allowed by the Govt. of the Presidency to which he belongs to proceed to the head-quarters of another Army, or of a Colony, or to a General Officer holding a Comd. out of India, will receive the pay proper of his rank from Indian revenues.

2. The tenure of such an appointment is limited to five years, the incumbent being liable to be recalled to India whenever the Govt. of the Presidency to which he belongs may require his services. Half of the time so passed out of India will reckon towards Indian pension.

The following orders issued by the Resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

Confirming the regtl order issued to the 1st Inf. Hyderabad Contingent, da ed 12th Dec. 1871, directing Capt A. C. Havelock, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt, Capt. R. J. Meadows, Adjt, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, and Lt A C LeQuesne, Wing. Sub., to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his own duties, until further orders, consequent on the departure of Maj. A. C. Lilly, Offg. Comdt, to assume Comd of the 4th Infantry.

Granting Lt.-Col. E. W. Dun, Comdt., 6th Inf. Hyderabad Contingent, thirty days' leave of absence to Bombay, from the 15th Jan. 1872, or date of departure, to appear before a medical board, preparatory to his obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Col. Joan Douglas Campbell, of the Royal Engrs, Supg Engr, 1st grade D. P. W., Punjab, for two years, under the Regulations of 1808, embarking at Bombay:

Capt. James Richard Marett, of the Ben. S. C., Supernumerary Asst. Commr, Shahjanpore, Oudh, for two years, under the Regulations of 1808.

The following Military letter from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India is published for general information:—

Military No. 340. India Office; London, 29th Dec. 1871.

To H. E. the Right Hon. the Govr. Genl of India in Council.

My Lord,—The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been permitted to return to their duty, viz:—

Maj. Genl F. Turner, R.A., C.B.; Col. G. R. Cookson; Lt.-Cols. G. W. M. Hall, W. N. Lees, P. S.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOOTUB, NEAR DELHI, JAN. 24.

On Monday morning, at 4 o'clock, was instituted the commencement of the new set of operations in which General Tombs, with his forces quartered at Mehrowlee, in the vicinity of the ruins about the Kootub, was charged with the double office of keeping up his communications with his base, Ghazeeabad, via the village of Ockla, which latter is situated on the banks of the Jumna, about six miles south of Delhi, and at the same time of preventing the enemy from attaining their object, the relief of the fort of Tooglackabad, which was garrisoned by a very small body of troops and in danger of being assaulted.

General McMurdo, in command of the relieving force, had arrived at Goorgaon, and had halted for the night of the 21st at that place with an army which exceeded the strength of the opposing force by two regiments of Cavalry, one battery of Artillery, and one regiment of European.

Goorgaon is 19 miles south-west of Delhi, and is connected with it by two roads. The direct one passes, after leaving Georgaon, the villages of Doundabera, about the 14th mile from Delhi; Kapaskera, the 13th; then near Ranpoori at the 10th; and Mukpulpoor, the 9th, on the west; and through Mikrumnugger on the 8th, and Bassant on the 7th miles.

The second road is 22 miles in length, and runs first east to Sookrolee, 20th mile, Sekendurpore, the 18th, over the plain; thence it ascends a range of low hills which run due north and south on to the table land on which Mehrowlee, the Kootub, and the remains of Old Delhi were built.

On surmounting this ridge the road turns to the north-east over the table land, and, passing close to a village called Getourull, arrives at Mehrowlee at the 12th and the Kootub at the 11th milestone from Delhi. It then descends again on to the plain, which is well cultivated, but strewed with old ruins and temples on both sides of the road. The principal villages and places met with are, on the east the village of Althenee, 10½ miles, the ruins of Begumpore, and Birj Mundil, about half a mile from the road opposite the tenth mile.

Directly to the east of these two buildings there is Doda Serai, one mile, and then half a mile further the Chiragh Delhi, a strong enclosed village with high walls of red sandstone. Directly north, half a mile from these three, is a ruined enclosure, the ruins of the third Delhi, the length about a mile and the breadth north and south three quarters of a mile. Behind these mounds General Tombs held his position at the end of the first day with a regiment of Foot, his Cavalry and Battery in front of Chiragh Delhi. Two miles east of these places is crossed the road from Delhi to Tooglackabad, and immediately beyond this is a range of low hills on which a village and temple, Kalka Devi, is situated. This spur is the last of those extending from Tooglackabad northwards.

On the west of the main road above mentioned, about the 9th mile, is the village of Passeree, and at the 8th Mirzadpore, and at the 6th the tomb of Sufter Jung, a large marble structure and a conspicuous object in the plains. Direct west of Kusseree, about ¾ of a mile, there is another strong walled enclosure, square in formation, with the village of Hans Khass on the south-eastern and Himayenpoor on the north-eastern corners, about half a mile apart. A quarter of a mile north of the north-western angle and about one and a half mile due west from the village of Mirzadpore is the village of Mahomedpore.

The table land already spoken of is bounded on the north by the walls of the old forts of Pithora and Lalkee, in which are the ruins round the Kootub. From the western corner of this flat a broken range of hills extend towards the sixth milestone of the Goorgaon direct road, whence it turns due south for several miles, and at a distance of about 2 to 3 miles from Mehrowlee. From the eastern side of the ruins about the Kootub the table land runs south close to Mehrowlee for a few miles, then takes a sudden turn eastward for a short distance, and finally north-east, till it arrives opposite the Kootub again, but about four miles apart, where the fort of Tooglackabad is built. Between these two a fine, well-cultivated valley lies shut in on its northern extremity by a high bund (called Kirkee), which has a direction east and west, and is about 300 yards south of the Birj Mundil and Chiragh Delhi line.

A kindred road, but very narrow, passes south and nearly parallel to this bund, and at a distance of about a mile from the Kootub to the fort of Tooglackabad.

The table land has only three passages for Artillery to the north of the road from Goorgaon to the Kootub, while the plain in which Goorgaon is situated is intersected by deep, impracticable nullahs running across it from the ridge, east to west, in general direction.

The first passage over the ridge is half a mile north of the road, and is a cart track between the village of Natherpore, in the plain, and Getournee on the table land.

The second is from Doondakhera, past the village Kerjogri, east to the Kootub and Mehrowlee.

The third starts from Ranjpoori and Mukpulpoor, south-easterly, past the ruins of Mullick poor to Mahsudpoor, which latter is about a mile north-west of Mehrowlee, and is nearly a mile and a half west of the Kootub.

Between Mullickpoor and Mahomedpore, which are a mile apart, a cart track runs northerly through the range of low stony hills for a distance of three miles, and then turns east for two miles, when it passes through Mahomedpore, where it again bifurcates, one branch joining the Kootub and Delhi road at Mirzadpore on the 8th mile, and the other road about the 7th milestone.

These places have been described, as they formed the scene of the operations of the first day. General McMurdo might have turned south and then east, and have advanced up the Muttra road to Delhi, working on the plain between the table land and the river; but, as he did not take this course of action, that part of the country may be left out.

The very early morning was chosen apparently with the view of preventing General Tombs taking possession of the ridge, and thus, to a great extent, of anee checkmating the attacking force; but, General McMurdo being able to move in the dark, it was impossible to determine whether he would proceed south, north, or east, and accordingly a position combining strength, with the possession of interior lines for manœuvring, was decided on, and troops were advanced to Masudpore and on the table land to observe the enemy and protect the position only so long as the baggage marching to the rear should be endangered. This was well carried out, and on receipt of news of the safety of the baggage, all troops of General Tombs, with the exception of picquets and vedettes, were withdrawn towards Chiragh Delhi; the Cavalry holding the main road from the village of Artcherses to the buildings of Begumpore and Birg Mundil, the infantry in rear in front of Chiragh Delhi, a position covering any direct assault on either the base of communication, Ockla, or on the fort of Tooglackabad.

General McMurdo, starting from Goorgaon at 4 punctually, and taking advantage of the darkness, moved along the main Delhi road by Domdahera and Kapaskera. His Division was broken into three Brigades. The leading one under Colonel Leigh was composed of the 3rd and 10th N. I., and the 5th Queen's; the second, under Colonel Ross, of the 14th and 45th N. I., and the 109th Foot; while the last, under Colonel Walker, consisted of the 92nd Highlanders and 40th N. I., one battery of Artillery, and the 8th and 17th Bengal Cavalry. The 11th Hussars, the 3rd and 6th Bengal Cavalry, with a troop of Horse Artillery, worked under Colonel Richardson.

In the dense fog and gloom of the early morning, Colonel Ross with his Brigade lost the General, and, marching by Ranjpoori and the ruin of Mullickpore, found himself opposite the village of Mahsudpore, which was only held by a detachment of the 1st B. C. and some guns of the Horse Artillery. The 45th, supported by the 14th, were sent at the village, and soon gave the Cavalry notice to quit. After a few rounds had been exchanged between the Field Battery attached to Ross' Brigade and the Horse Artillery on the opposite side, the village was captured at about 8-50, and the Brigade, expecting an attempt at re-capture, immediately commenced to entrench themselves.

In the meanwhile, the Cavalry, the 8th and 17th B.C., under Colonel Walker, appeared on the ridge, having followed the road to Mehrowlee. They were shortly after followed by the rest of Colonel Walker's Brigade, who marched his men north wards along the east of the ridge, while the Cavalry, throwing out skirmishers, advanced on the village of Getournee, passing and occupying which they turned north towards Masudpore.

The 20th N. I., and two squadrons of the C. I. Horse, who had been left to observe them, then retired through Mehrowlee. The latter, however, re-appeared for a short time opposite to Masudpoor, but on the close arrival of the two regiments to that village they de camped for good towards the Kootub.

During these operations General McMurdo had been steadily advancing by the cart track described by Mullickpoor through the range of the broken low hills into the plain, and, passing to the north of Monerka, arrived at Mahomedpore, when ascertaining that Col. Ross was not supporting him he awaited his arrival.

Col. Ross at 9-30 received this order, and at once prepared to march, retracing his steps a short way till he came upon the cart track, when he struck north and then east, and arrived at Mahomedpore about 11 o'clock. General McMurdo having passed on to the neighbourhood of Sufter Jung's Tomb.

At Mahomedpore, and in a square bund between Humayonpoor and Hans Khass, Col. Ross took up his position for the night, throwing out picquets and outposts. Col. Leigh remained on the west side of the road at and about the enclosure surrounding Sufter Jung's Tomb. Colonel Walker having become wholly separated from the other two Brigades, marched along the ridge till he arrived at Mullickpore, when he turned south-east to Masudpoor, which had ere this been vacated by Col. Ross' Brigade, and occupied it for the night.

General Tombs, having resolved not to fight except in his own position, and till General McMurdo's intentions were fully developed, did not molest the march of the troops except by a slight exchange of artillery fire at long ranges; but about 11 o'clock, perceiving it was General McMurdo's object to obtain possession of his communications by turning his extreme left, while the fort at Tooglackabad was not threatened, he moved his infantry from their position in front of Chiragh Delhi northwards, to the ruins of the third Delhi, behind which he took his stand, well concealed, and impregnable to direct attack. One regiment, a battery, and his cavalry, were kept at Chiragh Delhi to check any sudden change of front of General McMurdo and any advance on the fort.

McMurdo's forces were more or less tired with their long and early march, and when at one o'clock no signs of any further movement of the troops was visible, and after General McMurdo had signified he was content with his day's operations, the halt was sounded and the troops were permitted to move to their several camps, all movements being stopped for the day, the orders being that they were severally to take up the exact positions they had held when the halt sounded at eight o'clock the following morning.

This proceeding was unquestionably hard on General Tombs, whose forces had little or no marching and were perfectly fresh, and who hence, on receiving fuller intelligence of General McMurdo's position and the fatigue of his troops, might have forced an engagement at any moment, having (Colonel Walker's Brigade being out of range) in fact superior forces; but, on the other hand, it seemed doubtful whether he would have been induced to sally out of his chosen position to attack. This unwillingness to abandon a strong position is one of the evils attendant on a defensive line of tactics, and has often been held up and enumerated by tacticians as one of the disadvantages of the defence.

General McMurdo with one Brigade at Sufter Jung's Tomb, supported by Colonel Ross and his brigade about a mile and a half to the south-west, and Col. Walker and his Brigade lost, or unable to operate, was the formation of the attacking force at the close of the first day's operations; while General Tombs had his infantry massed opposite to Colonel Ross' Brigade, about 1½ to 2 miles east from it, and his cavalry southward a mile in front of Chiragh Delhi.

The operations for the morning following the first advance were now confined to the rectangle lying between a good road from Sufter Jung's Tomb to the celebrated Humayon's Tomb, about 2 miles on the north; the main road from Delhi to the Kootub *from the sixth to the tenth milestone on the west*; a line drawn nearly east from the tenth milestone passing the north of Begumpore's Tomb, Doda Serai, and Chiragh Delhi, and south of the old ruined Delhi—on eastward to the hill on which Kalka Devi stands to the Muttra road beyond; on the south, bare; and finally, from the Muttra road or river Jumna opposite Kalka north wards by the villages of Ockla and Sagamai to the Humayon Tomb, which is about two miles north of Ockla on the west line.

Tooglackabad is nearly due south of the Humayon Tomb, and is connected with it by a bridge road, which passes by opposite Ockla, the village of Rajoulan and some walled gardens, Mukran Khan's on the east, then Rajah Patnee Mull's on the west, and thence the small kind of fort called the Junea Munea, a little beyond the last, and all within a mile radius is the commencement of the range of Kalka hills. Ockla lies to the east of these buildings, having a small walled enclosure between it and these gardens. From the Kootub Delhi road to these gardens is spread a tolerably open country, and the distance of the road from the gardens is about three miles.

General Tombs, in the morning, finding his left turned, moved off towards Ockla, which he had had strongly entrenched by some companies of Sappers under Lieut. Blood, and where also two pontoon bridges had been thrown up for the passage of his army. He occupied the walled enclosure for a short time, more for the purpose of permitting his baggage to pass over to the other side than to dispute the point; and, on intelligence of his baggage being safe, he retired to his impregnable stronghold, where he remained awaiting the attack.

General McMurdo ordered Colonel Ross' Brigade at 8 o'clock to commence the march onwards, which the latter ably performed. Moving first eastwards to Mirzadpore, then north-easterly by a village called Moobarickpore Kottan, and then again towards Rajah Patnee Mull's garden and Junea Munea Gurhee, which he occupied by the 14th, flankers being thrown out to his right along the base of the hills of Kalka, where the enemy were supposed to be in force.

Colonel Leigh's Brigade, under General McMurdo's own presence, advanced in echelon to the north to the rear of the first Brigade, and occupied Rajoutee and some sand hills to the north of those gardens, pending further operations.

The Cavalry, under Colonel Richardson, proceeded by the pucca road from Sufter Jung's Tomb to that of Humayon, direct east, and then turned southwards, approaching Ockla. This line saw some squadrons of the 4th Hussars and 1st B. C. advancing, and at once formed up to charge.

The advance was found to be however over broken ground, and on closer approach to the enemy a dip or nullah added greatly to the disorder of the ranks, so that when the line had surmounted the dip its ranks were anything but serried, but to their astonishment on view of the 4th Hussars, in place of being in full swing with them, was seen to be wheeling to the right, giving them the opportunity at once seized on with relief of charging at an advantage, and overthrowing three squadrons of horse who, had they charged, would have obtained the victory.

After a slight halt the troops of General McMurdo were pushed on, and arrived at twenty to 12 opposite the entrenched position at Ockla, a nut which General McMurdo declined to attempt to crack with his force.

As nothing could further be done, and as General McMurdo's Cavalry and Horse Artillery had after their successful encounter been knocked about in some low Kader land by the guns in position and were unable further to operate, His Excellency ordered at about 12-30 the halt to be sounded, General Tombs having owned to the relief of Tooglackabad by the enemy, and General McMurdo declining to have to have anything further to say to General Tombs' communications. The one was complimented on his successful march, the other on his defence; and so ended the day, and the operations, without any serious fighting, to the great chagrin of the Sappers, who were, it is said, most anxious to be permitted to fire off a gun at somebody by way of change.

THE following is an extract from Division Orders by Major-General Sir H. Tombs, K.C.B., V.C., commanding 3rd Division :—

CAMP OF EXERCISE, 24th Jan.

The Major General, before leaving the Division which he has had the honor to command, desires to record his high opinion of the efficiency and admirable conduct of the troops which have composed it. The cheerfulness and alacrity with which all arms have borne fatigue and hard work have been most creditable; and the Major-General cannot express his acknowledgments too strongly to officers commanding regiments and batteries, and their non-commissioned officers and men. The Brigadier-General Payne, C.B., Mein, and Watson, C.B., V.C., and to Colonel Mackenzie—who, since the departure of the first-named officer, has commanded the 1st Brigade—his especial thanks are due. The handling of the infantry and their preparation for extended manœuvres by Brigadiers has been most satisfactory; whilst the brilliant way in which Brigadier-General Watson has handled his fine brigade has been the admiration of all observers. To Major Schmid, the Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Chapman, the Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, the Major-General's warmest thanks are due—it would be difficult to find two more efficient Staff officers. To Captains Stewart, 37th Foot, and Gardiner, 12th Foot, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General; to Captain Seward, A.D.C., and Captain Philips, 4th Hussars, and Lieutenant Money, 11th Bengal Lancers, he is also greatly indebted. Never has a General officer been better served than he has been by these officers. The care and zeal which Dr. G. Johnson, F.M.O., has brought to bear on all questions relating to the health of the troops are readily acknowledged. The Major-General begs to thank Colonel Gray, commanding the Artillery of the Division, and Captain Murray and officers Royal Engineers, for their valuable assistance during the manœuvres. Brigade-Major Morgan, B. S. C., Guinness, 72nd Highlanders, Williams, 6th Bengal Cavalry, Boyce, 12th Foot, have performed their duties to the Major General's entire satisfaction. The Commissariat arrangements, under Captain Badcock's able guidance, has left nothing to desire; and baggage arrangements under Captain Clements, 1st Bengal Cavalry, have also been very satisfactory.

Sir Henry Tombs, in bidding farewell to the 3rd Division, permits himself to hope that all ranks have learnt something of their respective duties in camp and field; that the Camp of Exercise may prove an incentive to reading and studying among officers; and that the field-days and manœuvres just concluded may be a source of pleasant recollections.

A. SCHMID, Major,
Asst.-Adjt.-Genl., 3rd Division.

BOMBAY.

NAWAB OF SUCHEEN.—We see that the dispute between the Nawab of Sucheen and his brothers has been amicably settled.

ASSAULT.—A Hindoo named Mahadoo Soobra was fined fifteen rupees by the Senior Magistrate yesterday for assaulting one Sumsoodeen.

SIR DINKARRAO.—On Monday Sir Dinkarrao arrived in Bombay with the object of paying a visit to H. E. the Governor before he retires from India.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the tower of Vehar Lake up to Saturday last measured 43 feet; on the corresponding date of the previous year it was 52 feet 3 tenths.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Adum Ismael was charged with stealing several pieces of wearing apparel belonging to Abmed Jeewa, and was sentenced to received nine stripes.

THE LIBRARY AT CHUDA.—Mr. Jardine, the First Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar, having exerted himself in opening a library at Chuda, in Kattywar, it will be named the "Jardine Library."

RUN OVER BY A VEHICLE.—A Hindoo lad named Rama Mahadoo was on Monday last run over by a vehicle belonging to Ally Mahomed Ibrahim. The boy had his right leg broken, and he was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Parsee woman named Manockbaee, residing in the Fort, took a quantity of arsenic on Monday with the object of committing suicide. She failed, and was removed for treatment to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.—J. Donovan, a European clerk, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself. He was fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Two seamen of the ship Isabella were charged yesterday before Mr. Connon with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty on board ship, and were each sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SCHOOL FOR NATIVE ARTISANS.—It is stated that the Director of Public Instruction intends to open a vernacular school for native artisans, such as carpenters, black-smiths, &c., where they may devote their leisure hours in improving themselves in their crafts.

THE FALL OF A HOUSE.—Of the seven persons who were admitted into the Jamsetjee Hospital after being seriously injured by the fall of the house near Chinch Bunder on Friday, four have left the hospital of their own accord, and two remain still in some danger.

PANTHERS NEAR BOMBAY.—On Monday evening a panther entered the Manockjee Petit's Weaving and Spinning Company's compound, but on an alarm being raised by the hamals employed there it ran away towards Mahaluxmee. Alarm is felt in the neighbourhood.

VAGRANCY ACT.—James Payne, a European, was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

DR. JEN MAD BY MISERY.—There is at present in the Chowpatty Dhuramshalla, a Persian lad, aged about nine years, named Bahamon Rasheed, who has become insane on account of the misery he suffered from starvation and death of his parents. He eats ravenously day and night.

THE LIBEL AGAINST THE "GUJERAT FRIEND."—The hearing of the case against the editor and proprietor of the *Gujerat Friend* on a charge of defamation was terminated on Saturday before Mr. Jugjeewandas Khooshaldas, full power magistrate of Surat, and judgment will be delivered to-day.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—Two Parsees named Merwanjee Jamsetjee and Dosabhoy Hormusjee were charged before Mr. Cooper yesterday with committing an assault against the person of a police peon while in the execution of his duty. They were adjudged guilty and each sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—The amateurs of this company give a special performance to-night for native families only, for whom the play of "Goolay Bakavlee" will be reproduced in the Hindostanee language. The incidents of the play, which are drawn from a very popular novel in Gujeratee, are familiar to most Parsee families, who will doubtless avail themselves of this opportunity to see the scenes of "fairy-land" enacted before their eyes.

DEATH OF A PARSEE DUSTOOR.—The *Gujerat Friend* announces with regret the death of Dustoor Cursetjee Barjorjee, high priest of the Nowsaree Parsees of Surat, and president of the Rustompoora Library. The deceased was highly respected by the Parsees of Surat and Nowsaree, and was well versed in several of the Oriental languages. His only son succeeded him as Dustoor, and was presented with twenty-one shawls from different individuals as a token of respect.

THE MURDER OF THE ROBBER CHIEF OF THE BHARWUTIAS.—For some time past a number of Bharwutias had been looting villages belonging to some of the native States in Kattywar. A native paper states that the chief of the gang, Yar Mahomed, and a number of his party, have been killed at last in an encounter with the villagers. The matter has set the Nowanuggur and Porebunder States by the ears, both laying claim to having taken a part in punishing the gang, and the matter in dispute has been referred to the Political Agent in Kattywar.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—Yesterday Seedick Essack and Hajee Morledina Joosub were charged with giving a wrong description of certain goods booked at the Boree Bunder station of the G. I. P. Railway Company for conveyance to Khundwa, and thereby defrauding the Company in the sum of Rs. 7-8-6. It appears that the first defendant brought at the Boree Bunder station four boxes for conveyance to Khundwa. He called them sundries, but on being opened they were found to contain piece-goods. This was a false description, by which the Company was defrauded. The first defendant was convicted and fined Rs. 50; and the second was acquitted.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP CHANTICLEER, 739 tons, Captain S.B. Stuber, arrived yesterday from Moulmein with a general cargo.

THE S.S. DURHAM, 1,441 tons, Captain A. F. French, arrived yesterday from Cardiff, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of coals.

THE S.S. WALAMO, 1,466 tons, Captain John Owen, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 7,913½ bales of cotton, 574 bales of wool, 250 cwts of horns, 747½ cwts of galls, and 3962 cwts of coir yarn.

THE S.S. MIRZAPORE, 3,763 tons, Captain A. Parish, arrived yesterday from Hongkong with a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Hongkong—Mr Cowsajee, Mr. Metha, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy, and Captain Davison, R. N. From Galle—Mr. Jaffer Mosajee. From Sydney—Messrs. Cowlespaw and Barger.

THE S.S. PATNA, Captain Beyts, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Vingoria—Mr. R. Branson and five deck passengers. For Carwar—Mr. and Mrs. Jervoise and two children, Mr. G. L. Molesworth and three second class and three deck passengers; and nineteen deck passengers from different ports.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.			JAN.—FEB.	LOW WATER.		
Time.	Height.			Time.	Height.	
H. M.	FT.	IN.		H. M.	FT.	IN.
2 37 m.	5	2	Wednesday ... 31	8 58 m	4	4
3 14 a.	5	2	Thursday 1	8 58 a	4	6
3 13 m.	4	11		9 33 m	4	5
3 53 a	5	1	Friday 2	9 46 a	2	8
4 53 m	4	10		10 28 m	4	8
4 57 a.	5	0	Saturday.... 3	10 49 a	1	9
4 46 m	3	6		11 34 m	5	0
6 29 a	3	3		...	...	...
5 49 m	3	3	Sunday 4	0 8 a	1	3
7 41 a	4	0		0 40 m	5	8
7 12 m	2	10	Monday..... 5	1 56 m	1	1
9 2 a.	3	5		1 56 a	6	3
8 m	3	3	Tuesday..... 6	2 58 m	1	8
10						2

Moon—Last Quarter, 2nd, 3h. 0m., P.M.

AN American paper tells there is a couple out West who are said to have been engaged to be married for fifteen years, but in all that time have never been out of gaol together long enough to have the ceremony performed. A worthy couple certainly.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Bombay Legislative Council met yesterday in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, when there were present —The Right Hon. Sir W. R. S. V. Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay, presiding; His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B.; the Hon. S. Mansfield, C.S.I.; the Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker; the Hon. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy; the Hon. the Advocate-General (Mr. White); the Hon. Venayekrao Appa Saheb of Koorundwar; the Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy; the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft; the Hon. Mr. Scoble.

The Hon. the Advocate-General took the usual affirmation of office and declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty.

The following papers were then presented to the Council :—

1.—Letter from the Government of India, No. 992, dated 22nd December 1870, and this Government's reply, No. 111, dated 12th July 1871, regarding the "Bill to bring under the general Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay certain villages received in exchange from His Highness the Nizam."

2.—Letter from the Secretary to the Council of the Governor General for making laws and regulations, No. 704, dated 21st June 1871, returns with the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General signified thereon the authentic copy of the "Bill to provide for the cost of the police employed in towns and suburbs where Act XXVI. of 1850 is in force."

3.—Letter from the Secretary to the Council of the Governor-General for making laws and regulations, No. 703, dated 21st June 1871, returns with the assent of His Excellency the Governor General signified thereon the authentic copy of the "Bill for imposing duties on the non-agricultural classes in the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay."

BOMBAY CITY POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker then moved the first reading of the Bill to provide for the granting of pensions to members of the Bombay City Police Force.

The Bill was read a first time, and referred to a select committee—composed of the Advocate General, the Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft, the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, and the Hon. Mr. Tucker—which was instructed to report to-day.

THE FIFTEEN LAKH LOAN BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft moved the first reading of the bill to secure the payment to the Government of India of the 15 lakh loan to the Municipality of Bombay.

Each of the hon. gentlemen who spoke with regard to the bill regretted the invidious distinction which the Government of India wished to make in the case of Bombay by stipulating that the borrowing powers conferred on the Corporation of Bombay by Bombay Acts 2 of 1865 and 4 of 1867 should be cancelled, and that the Justices should in future borrow under the provisions and subject to the conditions of Act 24 of 1871. But the Government of India having insisted upon those conditions, the passing of the Bill introduced was looked upon as a necessity. His Excellency the President, however, intimated that the Government of Bombay was about to send to the Government of India a respectful protest against those stringent and "invidious" conditions being insisted upon, and that he was not without hope that on reconsideration the Government of India would modify its demands.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft the Bill was read a first time, and referred to a select committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Tucker, the Hon. Colonel Kennedy, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and the Hon. Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy.

The committee was instructed to report within three days.

The Council then adjourned.

THE JAPANESE.

THE Royal Tycoon Troupe at present performing in Grant Road Theatre are, we should think, as clever representatives of Japanese dexterity as ever left Japan. They do the most difficult, and apparently impossible, gymnastic feats with an ease that would astonish an English acrobat; and jugglery, which in the East has always found kindly soil, some of them exhibit in a state of extraordinary perfection. On Monday night, when the Troupe made their first appearance in Bombay, the audience were first introduced to Gen Oska and the Boy Wonder. Gen took to the middle of the Theatre and poised a long bamboo pole on his shoulder; he folded his arms, and notwithstanding that the Boy Wonder had gone up the pole, and was turning round upon it at one time and at another holding himself out until his feet were at right angles from it, a perfect balance was maintained without the assistance of Gen's hands to keep the pole steady upon his shoulder. Then two children—Nam pui and Nam Oska and "All Right"—appeared. Nam put himself upon his back and balanced a large shallow tub upon his feet. He made it whirl at a great pace, both horizontally and on its rim, and afterwards he poised a number of tubs with little All Right crowning them all. Gore Ritche then came on and also did some jugglery. He kept two soft balls spinning in the air, passing his fan through them without touching; he seemed to make one stick to his fan and to dislodge it with the other; he balanced them in succession on the edge of his fan—in fact, he seemed to do with them whatever he liked. With a curious Japanese machine in which were a number of cups and holes, Gore also did some extraordinary things. Throwing up one ball he would catch it in each of the cups in succession. Tossing up another he would throw it into a loop suspended from a ring and balance it there; and afterwards he made the balls drop into holes and pass in and out of the main cylinder with great rapidity but without a hitch. Gore Ritche was very loudly applauded. Then came the Japanese Pyramids. A number of little square blocks were piled up on a platform to the height of four or five feet. Wah Habe, a boy of five, climbed the pyramid, and on the top block, which only gave footing to any ordinary mortal, he doubled himself right back till his hands took the place of his feet, and then he slowly removed each block from under him till the pyramid was levelled. Esa Ritche, aged six, also did some extraordinary feats with the pyramids. Taro Nosku, a stout Japanese, was next performer. Climbing deftly up a rope which was suspended from the top of the proscenium, he hung himself by his feet and then gripped a pole upon which two young Japanese disported. In this position, and while the youngsters on the pole below were hanging by their feet, or, by means of loops, standing right out from the shaft, Taro Nosku remained for more than five minutes; and the sight as all three were suspended in mid-air was very wonderful. Two Japanese ladies then came in. Both were young and pretty-looking. One strummed an instrument full of the music of her country, while the more beautiful Cuta Gero, got upon a table, made her salaams, and then, sheltered between piles of tea chests, to keep off the draughts of the stage, proceeded to make paper butterflies. She dropped one in the air, and by applying quickly a fan beneath it kept it floating, even guiding it over the rim of her fan and then on to a bouquet of flowers, where it seemed to rest upon the leaves naturally. Butterfly No. 2 was next launched into existence, and the papilions sailed together very gracefully, landing here and there at the will of the fair operator. This was a beautiful trick, and one of the most famous in the magic portfolio of Japan, and it is a pity that the stage light was so bad that it was difficult to see it clearly. Cuts then did some sleight-of-hand. Many of her passes were easily seen, but the trick of throwing out a live pigeon apparently from a bunch of paper ribbons was extremely clever.

This closed the first part of the programme. The second opened with Fogu Ritche and Nam Oska. Nam lay on his back and balanced on his feet a high sort of swing frame with the panes covered over with paper. Fogu climbed up the frame, and on nearing the top, broke the paper of one of the largest panes, and crawled through. He next popped his head above the screen, and as he had, while at the back, put on a fox's head, he looked very comical. He did some manœuvres in gymnastics on the edge of the window, and then came down—Nam all the while having balanced wonderfully with his feet. In the triple trapeze two of the boys of the Troupe did the most extraordinary feats of the kind that ever have been, we believe, attempted in Bombay. At a great height from the stage the younger would catch the other by the heels; the elder, while hanging by his toes from the bar of his trapeze, would suspend the other by one hand; and they locked and interlocked with each other fearlessly, their feet being used almost more than their hands. These feats require to be seen to be appreciated. After this we had Nam Oska, Esa Ritche, and little All Right appearing as gymnastic clowns. The two elder wrought together as if they did not possess a bone in their body, and "All Right," a very precocious looking little piece of india-rubber, confined his exhibition to somersaulting, which he did well. The Magic Tubs was the name of the next part of the programme. Gens Oska lay on his back and balanced a pile of tubs, on the top of which some of the youngsters played contortioning tricks. Gens did rather a clever thing here. While a boy was on top of the tubs, he suddenly kicked them all away and caught the little fellow on his feet. Taro Nasko then gave some slack rope performances. This was the greatest treat in an evening of treats. Balancing himself with an umbrella, Taro glided backward and forward, turned about, sat cross-legged and fanned himself, rose again and oscillated violently from side to side, on a rope which must have had at least two feet of slack. But in his last feat Taro even outdid this. A rope was fixed at an angle of 45 between the gallery and the stage, and up this, with no assistance beyond his umbrella, he managed to walk to the top. After this, he poised himself, and then, in a sitting position, holding his umbrella in one hand and his fan in the other, he slided swiftly to the stage again on one foot. For this daring and graceful venture, during which the audience had to hold its breath, Mr. Taro was vigorously recalled before the curtain. And this ended the programme—one most wonderful, as we have faintly attempted to indicate.

We ought not to omit to mention that the Japanese have secured the services of as well-trained a band as we have heard in Bombay. It is seldom that local theatrical orchestras can be talked about with unqualified praise; but this one can. If we are not mistaken this is the band of Italians whose operatic and sprightly dance selections have often cheered diners at Watson's or loungers at Hammond's. To hear them throughout an evening is a pleasure only secondary to seeing the Japanese.

THE AUSTRIAN BUDGET.—The Budget for 1872 of the various Government departments in Austria has just been presented to the Reichsrath. The ordinary expenses for the Ministry of the Interior amounts to 17,127,528 florins (1,500,000£); for the Ministry of National Defences (militia, &c.), 9,134,035 florins (850,000£); for the Ministry of Education and Religion, 9,153,902 florins (870,000£); for the Ministry of Commerce, 24,722,220 florins (2,300,000£); for the Ministry of Agriculture, 2,823,000 florins (240,000£); and for the Ministry of Justice, 15,351,432 florins (1,200,000£). The Budget shows a deficit of 50,781,074 florins (4,000,000£)

HIGH COURT DECREES.

THE following short causes were heard yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court :—

SORABJEE PRAMJEE V. TRIBHOWUNDAS LALJEE.

The parties appeared in person. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 3,268, money due on an adjusted account signed by the defendant. Rs. 800 had been received on account of the debt. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,468, with interest and costs, and further interest on the judgment till payment.

JETHA BHEEMA V. PURSHOTUM JUNARDHUNJEE.

Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiff. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 1,398, the principal sum advanced by him to defendant on six promissory notes, with interest. The Court gave judgment for plaintiff for Rs. 1,523, with costs and further interest.

SEVERAL cases were struck out for want of appearance of the parties, among which was the case of the Municipal Commissioner *v.* Pestonjee Dinshaw.

A CONTRIBUTORY OF THE EASTERN FINANCIAL SEEKING RELIEF.

AT the High Court on Monday last, an application was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, in which one Mahomed Rowjee sought to have the name of the East India Bank substituted for his own as a contributory of the Eastern Financial Association. Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee, appeared for the applicant. Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for the East India Bank. Mr. Farran watched the case on behalf of Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, sole official liquidator of the Eastern Financial Association.

Mr. Mayhew said he moved that the summons granted by his Lordship in chambers on the 20th April last be made absolute. The summons was granted against the liquidators of the Eastern Financial Association and the East India Bank, calling upon them to show cause, if any, why the name of the East India Bank should not be substituted, in the list of contributories of the Eastern Financial Association, in the stead of Mahomed Rowjee, and why the call on fifty shares of the Eastern Financial, standing in the name of Mahomed Rowjee, should not be paid by the East India Bank; and why the sum of Rs. 1,500 in respect of the call, deposited by Mahomed Rowjee with the Sheriff of Bombay, should not be refunded to him, and in the meantime why the Sheriff should not retain the said sum in his hands till the disposal of this summons. Referring to the affidavit of Mahomed Rowjee, the learned counsel said it appears that in 1864, fifty shares of the Eastern Financial were allotted to Mahomed Rowjee. On the 18th July he paid the first call; and sold the shares to one Hassum Dattoo on the 5th September 1864. The call was paid to the East India Bank, which acted as treasurer to the Eastern Financial. The second call on the shares was paid by Govindjee Toolseydas on the 18th November 1864, and on the 28th April 1865 the shares were transferred to the name of Raghunath Dinker. The dividend on the shares was paid to him, and the shares still stood in his name. Mr. Mayhew's case was that the East India Bank purchased these shares through its trustee Raghunath Dinker, and that consequently all liability in respect of the shares ought to be borne by the East India Bank.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Why did you not object when the list of contributories was settled?

Mr. Mayhew said his client did object, but was told that the shares belonged to the East India Bank, and that the call would not be enforced against him. The list of contributories of the Eastern Financial was not settled on the 26th June 1867. In September 1868, Mahomed Rowjee made enquiry with regard to the shares, and was informed by Mr. G. R. Wilson, manager of the liquidators of the East India Bank, that the shares belonged to the Bank and stood in the name of Raghunath Dinker as the trustee for the Bank. Cassumbhoy Dhuramsey, a liquidator of the Bank and one of the two guarantors of the Eastern Financial, assured him, on behalf of

proposed for the Great Southern." He mentions moreover that a considerable number of the wooden sleepers used upon the open portion of the Carnatic line have had to be renewed already, and a further number must be renewed immediately at a large cost, although they have only been laid down during a period of six years; and the traffic passing over them has been much lighter than that which will certainly be carried over the new line. The local Government have referred the question for the decision of the Government of India.—*Ibid.*

A TRAGEDY AT KOTERGHERRY.—Last Sunday, Koterghery was excited by an unusual and tragical occurrence. A native's hut, near the entrance of one of the tea estates, and in which a man (a cook) and his wife and child,—a boy about twelve or thirteen years of age, and another man, a tile-maker, resided, was observed to be on fire. The police and a few other people were attracted to the spot, but they found that the fire had such a hold, it was useless to attempt to extinguish it. Outside the door of the burning hut stood the little boy, who could give no information as to the origin of the fire, or the whereabouts of his parents. After the fire had burnt itself out, the police made a search for the missing people, but without success. In the course of the evening, a dog, known to belong to the cook, was seen to emerge from a small thatched watching-shed in a potatoe field, about two hundred yards from the scene of the fire. The shed was examined, and the cook was discovered with his throat cut in a shocking manner, but still alive, and perfectly sensible, though unable to speak. In reply to questions put to him, the man signified that he had set fire to his hut, and cut his own throat, because his wife and the tilemaker had robbed him of his jewelry, and had run away. The knife—a dagger-shaped one, similar to those used by the Kotas—was discovered near the shed, covered with blood. The man was attended to by the Apothecary at Koterghery, and was afterwards taken to Coonoor. His life is despaired of. It subsequently transpired that he had overtaken his wife and the tile-maker while eloping, and upon some pretence, had taken his wife to a lonely spot on the hills, stripped and very nearly murdered her.—*South of India Observer.*

THE LAHORE ANJUMAN.—A largely attended meeting of the Anjuman was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. Pearson was elected president during the absence of Dr. Leitner on an educational tour of inspection in Gujrat, Jhelam, Rawulpindi, &c., &c. An address containing the thanks of the Anjuman for the services rendered by Dr. Leitner to the Society and to the cause of native progress generally was read out, and a brief reply was made by Dr. Leitner exhorting the members to continued exertions in order to maintain the institution in its present prosperous condition. A hope was expressed that the number of similar Anjumans throughout the country would be extended. The report of the Muhammadan Sub-Committee on the use of Punchayets on questions of betrothal, &c., &c., was read out and discussed at length. At next meeting on Thursday next the report of the Hindu Sub-Committee on the same subject will be read out, when also an abstract of the letters received from Zemindars on their present condition will be submitted. Mr. J. Cordery, C. S., the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, and other European gentlemen were present, and seemed to take a lively interest in the proceedings. In conclusion, the Anjuman intended to propose a scheme for the establishment of Muhammadan Grant-in-Aid Schools on the Frontier in which they hoped for the co-operation of District Officers and of Dr. Leitner.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE KOOKA RISING.

(*Indian Public Opinion*, Jan. 26.)

LATEST news from the Loodiana district states that all is quiet and no further movements or demonstrations have been made. The troops collected are about to disperse to their proper stations. We have just heard the details of the Ferozepore alarm. At the Loodiana station it has been found that the telegraph baboo went to sleep and failed to answer several urgent messages sent from Ferozepore. It was at once surmised at the latter station that the Kookas had cut the wire. The police with their usual intelligence at the same time reported that a body of the rebels was marching on Ferozepore. Before hearing the Ferozepore alarm we should notice the attempt to get the garrison guns into working order. It is said that in the first place, there was no ammunition to be found for them when wanted, and in the next place, it was found that one of the embrasures was carefully masked by a cook house which a skilled Royal Engineer had recently erected, it is believed, for some strategic purpose in front of it. An express was sent to Lahore, which station telegraphed the news to Delhi. In Ferozepore the troops were turned out, a rendezvous appointed, a signal of three guns to be the assembly. Husbands embraced their wives for the last time, dogs were seen walking about in an excited manner, several infants wept, and one lady went up a chimney: she has not been seen since.

At the execution of the Kookas at Malair Kotla an immense concourse of natives turned out to behold the terrible spectacle, and we learn from native sources that it has had a most impressive effect on the whole population. Nine guns were placed in position, of which seven were reserved for the work of death, while two covered the parade. Six companies of infantry and four hundred cavalry guarded the ground. The spectators included the whole male population of Malair Kotla and the adjacent towns and villages, besides many thousands of women. The sight they witnessed was one they will never think of but with awe.

When the story of this rising comes to be fully written out we trust full justice will be done to the admirable conduct of the Putiala, Nabha, and Jheend authorities. Special messengers were sent to them to ask their co-operation, and their loyal response to the disturbed frontier almost as soon as the Civil officers. Within thirty minutes after the arrival of the summons to arms, guns, cavalry and infantry from these States were on their way to Malair Kotla, without baggage or tents, across a flooded country, and through drenching rain.

THE POLITICAL AGENT AT MANDALAY.

(*Rangoon Mail*, Jan. 17.)

WE are sorry to find that the Political Agent at Mandalay is not giving British subjects much satisfaction in the matter of demanding redress for injury and insult; doubtless Captain Strover finds his position a very anomalous one after the way in which Major Sladen has been treated, but for all that he should not shrink from his public duties however disagreeable they may be. On the 3rd November last a Mr. C. Snadden who had lately arrived in Mandalay was seated on a balcony to watch a procession of one of the Queen's returning from a poongeechyan. The Queen's car was scarcely in sight when an underling who preceded it told Mr. Snadden to come down in an insolent tone. On his not moving the insults were repeated and Mr. Snadden retired from the balcony, a stone being flung at him which smashed in fragments on a pillar over his head. There are no rules published preventing British subjects looking on at processions from balconies, and Mr. Snadden feeling himself aggrieved applied officially to Captain Strover on the 1st December for redress. A fortnight elapsed and receiving no reply to this letter Mr. Snadden waited on the Political Agent again, and the ministers were again addressed by Captain Strover and gave that officer an evasive reply, which Captain Strover desired his clerk to show to Mr. Snadden. Had Major Sladen been in office the whole matter would have been laid before the King and the guilty parties would have been punished, but now a simple promise that no futher insult will be given which promise is broken a few days after it is given, is all the satisfaction which it seems a British subject gets.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT BEAS BRIDGE.

A SEVERE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

From Colonel C. B. Dickens, R.A., Secretary to the Govt. of India, P. W. D., to the Consulting Engineer to the Govt. of India, for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, Nos. 3680G and 2839G, dated the 31st October and 6th November 1871, relative to the accident to a train at the gap in the approach to the Beas Bridge on the 28th July 1871.

2. The circumstances of the accident are clearly narrated in Captain Conway Gordon's report, and as this substantially agrees with the statements of the officers concerned with the accident, it is unnecessary to recapitulate them. It has been shown that a train was hauled by an engine, driven tender foremost, at a speed which is not allowed by the regulations, towards a place where there was known to be a break in the railway; that, apparently in the total or partial absence of proper signals, but nevertheless in a clear night, the train was driven into the gap at the rate of about 12 miles an hour; that at this gap the Traffic Manager and the District Engineer had been for hours, but that neither officer had considered it his duty personally to see that proper signals were shown, nor had it been considered necessary to send any respcible person to post the signalmen; and lastly, that when the accident had occurred, no real attempts were made to save any portion of the rolling-stock which had been precipitated into the break, and which was consequently totally lost.

3. I am desired to state that, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, this accident reflects the greatest discredit on every person concerned in it, and that it presents a picture of lax discipline, mismanagement, and carelessness of life and property, of which it is necessary that most serious notice should be taken.

4. The engine-driver was acquitted when tried in a criminal court, but it is shown that, though warned to drive slowly, and cautioned as to the danger that existed, and though he was ignorant of this portion of the railway, and was therefore required to be doubly vigilant, he nevertheless drove at an excessive speed, and it seems impossible from the account of the accident that he can have kept a proper look-out. The lives of railway passenges depend upon the proper fulfilment of their duties by the engine-drivers, and considering the want of caution and disobedience of orders displayed by the driver of the train in question, the Governor General in Council considers that he should be dismissed from the company's service, and that other railway companies should be warned against entertaining him as a driver.

5. The District Engineer, Mr. Robinson, did to some extent attempt to do his duty by sending out danger-signals from the break. But he neither personally, nor by means of his assistant, saw that the men took up proper positions, nor did he take steps for their relief, or for a supply of oil for their lamps, and no immediate measures for the erection of danger-signals were initiated.

6. In summing up the case, the Egent came to the conclusion that Mr. Robinson should be dismissed from the company's service, but instead of acting in accordance with his judgment as he had the power to do, he invited the Chief Engineer to represent any extenuating circumstances that might occur to him. Mr. Harrison in reply endeavoured to show that other persons were to blame for the accident, including the driver and the Traffic Manager, but as the Agent subsequently pointed out, he failed to show that the District Engineer took the most ordinary precautions for the safety of the traffic. The Agent, however, considered it right to refer the matter to the Board of Directors for decision with an expression of his own and the Chief Engineer's opinion.

7. The facts adduced sufficiently indicate that the District Engineer is totally unfitted to be entrusted with the charge of works on an open line of railway, and it is presumed General Abbott has suspended him, but that if not, it appears to the Government of India that he should do so pending the receipt of orders from his Board.

8. The Governor-General in Council regrets that the Chief Engineer should have endeavoured to support his subordinate, the District Engineer, when that officer's carelessness had produced such disastrous results, and when he had failed to take active steps to secure the Company's property.

9. The conduct of the Traffic Manager was but little less reprehensible than that of the District Engineer. Although by the rules the Engineer Department is responsible for the erection of signals, it is the duty of the Traffic Department to assume charge of the working of the signals as soon as it can possibly do so. In this case the Traffic Manager of the line was on the spot, but he never crossed over the break to inspect the arrangements made for stopping the expected train, nor did he take any measures for its protection beyond asking Mr. McGarry, the Telegraph Superintendent, to see whether the signalmen were on the alert. His negligence in this matter, combined with the subsequent great delay in making arrangements for the conveyance of passengers over the break, calls for severe censure, and will be brought to the special notice of the Secretary of State.

10. It is with much concern that the Governor-General in Council is constrained to make these remarks, but the matter is one of the greatest public importance. On the proper administration and working of railway traffic many lives daily depend, and so far as in him lies, the Governor-General in Council is determined to insist upon every precaution being taken for the proper and safe conduct of this traffic. In the opinion of the Government of India, the circumstances of this accident afford an additional proof of the want of discipline, prudence, energy, and care that seem to characterize the management of the Punjab and Delhi Railways, and indicate the the imperative necessity for a thorough and vigorous reform.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT UPON A MAGISTRATE IN COURT.

WE hear from Muttra of rather a sensational event for that usually peaceful district, nothing less than a murderous assault upon a Magistrate while seated in open court. On the afternoon of the 21st instant, a Hindu fanatic wanted to visit one of the temples in the city, but was turned back by the armed attendant at the gate, who told him that the god was asleep, and there was no admittance. He went away in high indignation, and that same evening, when there was a crowd on the spot to witness the arrival of a procession, and the guard who had repulsed him was loading his gun to fire a salute, the ruffian stole behind, and snatching the sword from his belt, swung it round, intending, as he afterwards stated, to kill the man who had insulted him, and any two or three more, and then die fighting like a hero. He was captured by the police, and on the 24th brought up before the Assistant Magistrate, who was then out in the district in camp. The prisoner was placed at the door of the tent, without handcuffs, but between two constables: and the sword, the *corpus delicti*, was produced and laid on the table at which the Magistrate was writing. Only a few words of the first witness's deposition had been recorded, when the prisoner made a rush forward, and getting possession of the sword, with one hand drew off the sheath, and with the other aimed a violent blow at the Magistrate's head. Fortunately, the tent was so small as to prevent free action of the arm, and the only injury sustained was a blow from the flat of the sword on the back of the neck. The only other person actually inside the tent was the Peshkar, a strong burly man, by name Braj Mohan Lall, who, falling upon the assassin, pinned him up in the corner, and with the help of the police and the crowd of servants and chuprassis, whom the cries of *Sahib ko mardala* brought at once to the spot, succeeded in overpowering him, and forcing the sword from his grasp, but not before several persons, and especially the Munshi, had been severely cut about the hands. The man professes himself as a native of Sindh, and apparently is desirous of meeting his death in the holy land of Braj—a privilege which, it is to be hoped, will be denied him.—*Pioneer.*

INVENTIONS.

THE undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department:—

No 557—Mr. William Lindsay Henderson, of Oomrawuttee, East Berar, for a continuous acting diagonal knife.

No. 564—Mr. John Hogan Payne, Clerk in a Merchant's Office, and residing at No. 4, Middle Road, Entally, for working Revolving Pan *Soorkee* Mills on an improved method.

No. 565—Mr. Richard Olpherts, of Ardee House, Ardee, in the County of Louth, Ireland, for improvements in Presses for pressing indigo and other substances.

No. 569—Mr. William Garton, of Southampton, England, Saccharum Manufacturer and Brewer, for improvements in the manufacture of inverse sugar, a saccharine material to be employed in brewing and wine making.

No. 579.—Mr. Roger John Dennett, Sub-Conductor, Army Commissariat Department, Agra, for a portable Dooley.

No. 582.—Mr. Henry Barrett and Mr. Charles George Elers, of the City of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, England, Aerated Water Manufacturers, for an improved stopper for bottles for gaseous or aerated liquids.

No. 584.—Mrs. Matilda Lyng, of Melbourne, in the British Colony of Victoria, for improvements in washing, scouring, or cleansing clothes, wool, or fibrous manufactured goods.

THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE LOOSHAIS.

("INDIAN DAILY NEWS" CORRESPONDENT.)

SAVOONGA'S VILLAGE, 12th January.

SAVOONGA, which being interpreted, means "the great bear," ought to change his name to something meaning "the great ass." Two months ago he knew what was in store for the Syloos, unless he came in, and gave up the captives taken on recent raids, and gave other assurances of decently orderly behaviour for the future. Slowly but steadily the brigade advanced in the direction of this village, the chief of which is the Looshai chief of the Syloo tribe. Every opportunity was afforded him of coming in for terms, (letters, messages, and proclamations were sent,) but he preferred to see his tribe smouldering before him, and the fire gradually rolling up towards him, when by a word from him the fire might have been stopped.

By the time you get this, there will not be a single village remaining to the tribe, and only about one-tenth of their rice for the coming year. But I don't wish you to infer that nine-tenths of the population will consequently die of starvation. I am not an authority on the subject, and could only give you my collection of gup and tittle as a very ordinary individual, and you can take them as reliable or not just as you please.

I see the *Englishman* has been hammering at the course pursued by the two generals in command, and my humble opinion is, that the *Englishman* has got hold of the golden end of the stick. Suffering, I fear, from an attack of indigestion after Christmas, the *Englishman* has come headlong in the Looshai country like a bull in a China shop, upset the Government for ordering the expedition, knocked over the two generals, and jumped on them, nearly starved and exterminated the Looshais, and fed the remainder of the tribe on the public coffers, and lastly gave himself a dig in the ribs with his horn for advocating the advisability of the expedition in the first instance.

Well, I am not going to discuss the article in question, but perhaps you might like to know a little about the people we call Looshais. I say a *little* because I only know a little.

To begin with the name *Looshai*. It's erroneous to call them Looshais, for they are not more Looshais than the people of England are Guelphs. The people of the country are Kookies, and the ruling family Looshais. The original Looshai is supposed to have come from some unearthly spot, and by mishap dropped into these parts, and somehow or other made himself the ruler of a people, but where these people (Kookies) came from, deponent knoweth not, but to this day the family of Looshai have been acknowledged the hereditary chiefs. As chiefs, the Looshais have unlimited power, including the power of life and death. There were five sons of Looshai, the First, but I can't tell you their names. I feel myself in the same predicament as Shakespeare was when writing Cariolanus from "Plutarch's Lives," he found only two of the names given out of the five first Tribunes of the Plebs, and gets out of the difficulty by making Cariolanus say, "Five tribunes, to defunct this vulgar wisdoms, of their own choice; One's Junius Brutus Sicinius, Velutus, and I know not." So in my case, might say Looshi had five sons, Savoong, Vanpilal, and Bah! three others, I care not who. So that all the chiefs of the Howlongs, Syloos, Ruttunpoocah, Sookpilal, Vanpilal, &c., are blood relations. Savoonga has two sons Van Gnoora and Lal Jocka, who are perhaps both as powerful if not more so than their father, but they recognise Savoonga as the representative of the tribe.

Van and Lal seem to be equivalent to Rajah. The number of followers, or which is the same thing, the size of the villages of the different chiefs fluctuates considerably. The Kookies don't hesitate for a moment to leave one chief and give their allegiance to another, of course to one of the same tribe, just as it suits their convenience. I will try and explain this in another part of my letter.

The chief of a tribe and the petty chiefs of clans are supported by their followers, by the payment of tithes; each house is taxed for the support of the chief, probably so much rice and cotton a year, and there is a royalty on the cattle, (I can't give details). I believe the chief gets a gyal calf out of sommny born each year, and so with the goats. So much for the chiefs.

The Kookies are of course savages, *pure et simplex*, and at the same time they are neither pure nor simple. They differ from most savages in one point, which is the redeeming point of savages, perhaps, *i. e.*, in animal pluck. They are most unblushing cowards, and as is generally the rule, as their cowardice is great, so is their cruelty.

Religion.—They believe in a creator, or god of the universe, to whom they occasionally offer up sacrifices, some times human beings, but more often animals. They also worship the spirit of the water, and the spirit of the hills. Generally, in the villages you see a large post going off into two branches at the top, somewhat resembling a pair of large horns set on a post, and two other similar posts, but smaller, one on either side of the larger one. These posts are not, as we were told at first, impaling posts, but they are set up in honour of their gods. The centre one to the god of the universe, one of the others to the spirit of the stream which supplies the village with water, and the other to the spirit of the hill on which the village is built.

Great value is set on skulls, especially those of human beings, and this peculiarity of their religion is probably the cause (or one of the causes) of their raiding into British territory. They believe in a future existence, and further that, if when they die, and are buried, some human heads or skulls are placed in the grave with them, in the next world the original owners of these heads will be their slaves. Last year a Looshai of some importance died, and it was considered by authorities on the subject that there were not heads on hand sufficient for the dignity of the departed, and unless more were procured, the deceased chief would not have that retinue and number of personal attendants which his quality entitled him to. Consequently they determined on a *war*, and after drinking a good deal of Dutch courage, dancing a good many *war* dances, the armed population turned out under some of the chiefs (Lal Jocka, son of Savoonga, was one, I think), and started on the war trail against unarmed coolies on a Cachar tea-plantation. Having murdered Mr. Winchester, carried off his daughter, and sacked his house, they turned their attention to the coolies, and with that dash and pluck peculiar to them murdered and decapitated a heap of coolies, and carried off others as prisoners. The victorious warriors returns to their families, and no doubt the ladies with a view to *otium cum dignitate* pat their lords and masters on the back, and instigate them to make the raid, which they did into Tipperah in September. The women are the gainers by the captives, for, in the ordinary course of events, all the labour in the fields and the domestic duties are done by the women, and the capture of slaves to do it instead must be appreciated immensely.

I suppose the heads of the coolies brought from Cachar were devoted to the services of the dead chief for his use in the next world, and the captives were set to work in the jooms, and are considered "stock in hand," and as chiefs die, so will the captives. This idea about skulls is the only thing that makes the Kookies unpleasant neighbours, in other respects they are quiet enough.

Commerce.—They do very little in this line, when they have collected their crops, which is in November and December, they are in the habit of exchanging cotton for dhaos and axes, and formerly for musket barrels, but I believe that has been stopped.

They manufacture very good stout cloth, and can convert a lock of a musket into a flint lock without much difficulty. I have seen about fifty Kookie muskets, and nine-tenths of these were marked tower; where they came from I don't know.

A good deal of gunpowder is sold by a box-wallah at Kassalong who is licensed to sell, and I know for a fact that 17lbs. of gunpowder was sold in one day by the box wallah in question. Whether this goes into the hands of these people or not, I can't say! but as the Kookies are in the habit of bringing their cotton to Kassalong, and attending the annual fair there in December, I should think it quite possible that not a little gunpowder is taken away in exchange.

Agriculture.—This is very simple. They cut down the trees and jungle on the ground they intend to cultivate in the month of December and January, or perhaps January and February. The jungle so cut down is allowed to remain on the ground for about a month, by which time it is pretty dry, and capable of being burnt, and they burn it accordingly. On the ground thus cleared, seed is thrown about broadcast, cotton, till and rice. In the course of time a crop comes up which is cut, and another piece of ground selected, the discarded ground being left to become jungle again.

If a chief builds his village on a spot which turns out to be in the neighbourhood of plenty of ground fit for cultivation, and easily accessible from the village, the population of that village will be swelled probably by the addition of several families from other clans less fortunate in their ground. By reason of this style of cultivation it becomes necessary for a chieftain to shift his position occasionally as the jooms get used up, and so every six or eight years a wholesale flitting takes place, and as the advantage of cultivation are, in his next village, so will be the number of followers. This is not what I referred to when I said the Kookies give their allegiance to one chief or another as it suited their convenience, *manners, and customs.* The manners are easily disposed of, for they have none, and as to their customs it would be better if they had none of those either. They are essentially cruel, barbarous savages, and which the *Englishman* delights to call "a remote and isolated people." I will give one instance of their barbarity as I heard it from a most creditable person who got the story from a Kookie, who was an eye-witness: and if the story is not true, the invention of the story is to the point, for no one but a cruel savage could invent it. A party of Kookies were returning from a raid into British Tipperah, having brought away with them among other captives a woman with a little child. The woman fell ill, and was unable to carry the child, so the Kookies disposed of it thus, they cut a quantity of sharp bamboo pegs, and stuck these into the child till it was covered with them like the quills on a porcupine, and then threw the child into the fire. In the meanwhile the mother of the child was made an eye-witness.

The question that occurs to one after hearing a story of this sort is, if these are the people that we have to deal with, is *occupation or annexation* the most appropriate thing. The *Englishman* advocates a "display of British power," but that might mean anything, perhaps the "thin red line" over the hill tops which to a certain extent would be a display of power, and so would a good hammering.

The people called the Looshais have been raiding into territory and carrying off and murdering people supposed to be under the protection of the British flag for years past. I believe I am well within the mark when I say that at least 500 British subjects are at the present moment working as slaves in the Howlong villages. The daughter of an English tea planter is also in their hands. The murderers are caught redhanded, and told it's quite time to stop this sort of thing, and to hand over the captives taken in the last raid. This is not only refused, but hostile measures taken by the tribes themselves, and although the opposition is feeble, it is, for such cowardly murderers, a determined resistance.

At this point the *Englishman* gets up an Exeter Hall howl, because the generals are destroying the grain, and which, if they don't do, they might just as well have stopped away, and waited for Kookie to come to Calcutta, and just as little chance of seeing him here as in Calcutta unless you do something to bring him in.

All is fish that comes to the Kookies' net apparently, for I see they eat dog, goat, pig, monkey, rats, and any other animal probably that they can catch. As it appears they are very ingenious. If nothing out of the way occurs, I believe the general will go back to Domagiri in another ten days or so and commence operation against the Howlongs from the south and work to the north, while General Bourchier will come in at the north, and work south.

The line of communications now is unpleasantly long, I say *unpleasantly long* most feelingly (but you must not take me for as a grumbler), for I find food for officers is very scarce in some respects; the everlasting biscuit, chuppatti, rice, and dall are very good things in their way, and to have to ring the changes on them for any length of time without any kind of a change except tea without sugar, has its advantages perhaps, inasmuch as such things as a tin of butter or a glimpse of meat when they do struggle up to the front are regarded as the most recherche delicacies. But this expedition has made everyone here quite a philosopher; in fact it ought not to be called the *Right* column, but the *Philosophic Brigade.* At first when your cooly tells you he has fallen on the line of march, and broken your bottle containing your only two drams of rum, and sat upon your biscuits in two he feels confounded mad, and moreover that you won't get a further supply for two days more, at first I say this amount of information would perhaps make one irritable and unquiet, but you soon learn to "take things in a quiet sort of way" after two months in the Looshai country. The weather here is delightful, very fine clear cool days, and cold nights, which would be the better appreciated if several thousand rats and of millions fleas had only accompanied the Kookie families when they fled to the woods.

CHINA.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*Overland China Mail*, Jan. 11.)

IN the north of China winter has fairly set in, and this fact, coupled with the holidays, has interfered with business. From Pekin we hear that the road from Pekin to Tientsin is unsafe on account of robbers—doubtless the sufferers from the recent floods. The overland Russian telegraph line is now opened, and the rates for messages are very much lower than those of the southern companies. A rumour again speaks of the opening of the port of Ichang to foreign trade. It is also said that a new Bank will be started shortly in Shanghai. Two foreigners are reported to have been seized by the Chinese authorities of Paoning-fu city, up the Yangtsze, near Tanyange, for shooting Chinese—probably an accident occurred during a pheasant-shooting expedition—and the Taoutai at Shanghai had taken up the matter.

In Hongkong, considerable local interest is felt in the Police Commission now sitting, and the effect which its report must have upon the contemplated reform in the police of the Island. The subjects for inquiry are numerous, and embrace nearly every question relating to crime, its prevention and detection; and more than probably the sittings will extend over a lengthened period. Much interest has likewise been taken in what is now known as the conspiracy case, His Lordship ed that the prisoners were employés of the Bombay firm of Fazulbhoy Mahomed Essa & Co., who were among the many creditors whom the Canton silk-merchants had trusted to unlimited amounts. One Abdool Rahman Jamal, another employé, having been put in gaol for non-payment of one of the firm's debts, Moussa and his colleagues endeavoured, by altering the books of the firm and returning an account of debts in Jamal's name, to fix the liability of the aggregate debts of the Bombay firm upon the clerk (Jamal) then in prison. The crime was first suspected during the bankruptcy proceedings; and Jamal was the principal witness for the prosecution. A unanimous verdict was returned against the prisoners, and after much legal argument sentence has at last been given. Exception has been taken elsewhere to the conduct of the prosecution and of the presiding Judge, but we nevertheless most strongly approve of both the verdict and the sentence.—The Chief Justice has obtained leave of absence, and leaves by the mail for England: he takes with him and will ever bear the reputation of a conscientiously just Judge, who has dealt ably and fearlessly with many important questions during his occupancy of the Bench. Judge Ball assumes the acting appointment, and Mr. Hayllar (Acting Attorney General) acts as Judge of the Small Court.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

(*Times*, Jan. 4.)

THE British Government, before entering on the several cases of the Florida, the Alabama, the Georgia, and the Shenandoah, states some general propositions applicable to the subject, which it believes to be in accordance with international law and practice. Thus, while it is admitted that a neutral Government is bound to exercise due diligence so that no place within its territory be used by either belligerent as a base or point of departure for a military or naval expedition, or for hostilities by land or sea, yet it is held that a neutral Government is not bound to restrain the sale, manufacture, or delivery to a belligerent of articles contraband of war, nor to prohibit vessels of war in the service of a belligerent from entering or remaining in its ports or waters, or purchasing provisions, coals, or other supplies, or undergoing repairs there, provided the same facilities are accorded to both belligerents indifferently; and provided, also, that such vessels be not permitted to augment their military force, or increase or renew their supplies of arms or munitions of war, or of men, within the neutral territory. Still more important principles as applicable to the re-appearance of one or more of these vessels in British waters are, that public ships of war in the service of a belligerent entering the ports or waters of a neutral are by the practice of nations exempt from the jurisdiction of the neutral Power; that a vessel becomes a public ship of war by being armed and commissioned, what is essential to such commission being the appointment of a designated officer to the command of the ship by the proper department of the belligerent Government, and that the charge and command are actually taken by the officer so appointed; lastly, that the act of commissioning is valid and conclusive, notwithstanding that the ship may have been at the time registered in a foreign country as a ship of that country, or may have been liable to process at the suit of a private claimant, or to arrest or forfeiture under the law of a foreign State. These propositions are, of course, intended to meet various expected contentions of the United States' Government, and amount to this—that, assuming, as the British Government asks the arbitrators to assume, that the Confederate States possessed full belligerent rights, the commission of the Richmond Government gave to the vessels a public character, which protected them from seizure, and entitled them to the usual rights of foreign ships of war in our ports, even though our own Government or any other may have had rights against them through the misconduct of their former possessors or from any other cause.

It is to the original escape of the vessels, however, that the attention of the tribunal will be chiefly directed. If even it be adjudged that the Alabama, when once equipped beyond our jurisdiction and placed under the command of a real Confederate captain, was a ship of war with all belligerent rights, and that we had lost the power of seizing and condemning her for her original offence, still it will be urged to the utmost that all she did was consequent on the negligence of the British Government, and that we are responsible for all that "grew out of her acts." The British Government, in reply, states other propositions. It is maintained that the mere negligence of a Government is not found in use in order to prevent within its jurisdiction certain classes of acts from which harm might accrue to foreign States or their citizens must depend on circumstances, but that it is unreasonable and impracticable to require that it should exceed that which the Governments of civilized States are accustomed to employ in matters concerning their own security and that of their own citizens: that a foreign State has a right to expect that the laws be such as in the exercise of ordinary foresight might reasonably be deemed adequate for the repression of the acts which Government is under an international obligation to repress, and that the laws be enforced and the legal powers of the Government exercised; but foreign States have not a right to require, where such laws exist, that the Executive should overstep them in a particular case, or that the Executive should act against the persons or property of individuals, unless upon evidence which would justify it in so acting if the interests to be protected were its own or those of its own citizens. Furthermore, the laws and the administrative or judicial procedure of one country must not be applied to another, but each country has a right to administer its own laws, in its own Forum, according to its own rules and methods of procedure, unless it can be clearly shown that these are in conflict with natural justice or with principles commonly acknowledged by civilized nations. Applying these propositions to the questions at issue, the British Government shows that the foreign Enlistment Act of 1819, which defined and regulated the powers of the Government, was in accordance with the law of the United States, and was, in fact, based on American legislation; that it had been found sufficient for more than forty years, no important evasion of it being on record. The modes of prevention provided by the statute are stated, and show that the Government did not possess unbounded and despotic power, but that a certain procedure, reasonable for the protection of private property, must be adopted. The seizure could not be made without information on oath, and after the seizure proceedings for the condemnation of the vessel must be instituted in the Court of Exchequer, when there must be clearly proved, first, the act of equipment, &c., and then that the act had been done with intent and in order that the vessel should be employed in belligerent operations, as described in the 7th section of the statute. The object of the British Government in presenting these considerations to the Tribunal is to make it clear that, England having a reasonable Neutrality Law, the Government did duly put it in action according to the procedure laid down. If, then, in any instance—the Alabama furnishing the strongest case—the preventive action of the Government was evaded, this was a misfortune for which England cannot be held responsible.

It is impossible to give within the limits of an article any sufficient idea of the arguments in support of the British case, but this slight sketch may indicate to the general reader the nature of the questions on which the arbitrators will have to decide. All these principles and all this recapitulation of facts are applied to the cases of the several vessels which claim to have been made. Thus with regard to the Florida it is urged that no facts whatever proving or tending to prove that she was intended to carry on war against the United States' Government were ever before the departure of the ship communicated by Mr. Adams or Mr. Dudley to Her Majesty's Government, though the means of information they possessed were greater than those possessed by the Government. "It is certain that had the vessel been seized by Her Majesty's Government, a Court of Law would have ordered, and would have been bound to order, the immediate restoration of her, for want of evidence to support a forfeiture. It was not the duty of Her Majesty's Government to seize a vessel which if would have been the duty of a Court of Law to restore." Here was, in fact, a difficulty under which every Constitutional Government must labour. It may, indeed, seize on suspicion, and detain for a time; but the result must be a futile prosecution, the surrender of the vessel, and the encouragement of those who are pursuing the illegal traffic. In the case of the Alabama the facts are stronger against the British Government, since the general construction of the vessel was such as to make it apparent that she was built for war, and not for commerce, and material, though not complete evidence had been brought to the notice of the Government some time before she escaped. It is urged on our own side, however, that the evidence was duly submitted to the legal advisers of the Crown; that they gave their opinion that the circumstances justified a seizure, but before that opinion could be reported and acted upon the Alabama had escaped; that she put to sea unarmed and received her armament on the high seas, more than a thousand miles from England. In this, as in each of the other cases, the British Government denies any breach of neutrality, either wilful or through negligence. We must not omit one important plea on our side which will be found in the recapitulation of facts near the close of the volume:—"No serious endeavours to intercept or capture any of these vessels during the times of their respective cruises appear to have been made by the Government of the United States; and the losses inflicted by them would probably have been in great measure averted had reasonable activity and diligence been exerted by that Government and its officers for that purpose." We contend, generally, that England did her best to perform her duties as a neutral; that the allegations of Mr. Adams were invariably attended to and investigated, though in the greater number of cases he proved to be mistaken; that, during the four years of the war, no vessel armed for war was procured from British ports; that the Government not only showed due vigilance and activity, as in the seizure of the Alexandra and the two Rams, but even overstepped the limits of recognized obligations at great cost to the nation.

(*Spectator*, Dec. 30.)

THERE was an absurd paragraph in the *Morning Post* of Thursday, false on its very surface, to the effect that the United States were putting in a claim before the Geneva arbiters likely to amount to something like five hundred millions sterling, claiming for indirect consequences of the Alabama's and her consorts' depredations in the shape of a greatly prolonged war, and so forth. In point of fact, the Treaty would never have been agreed to, if the United States had not expressly waived what they (somewhat absurdly) held to be their right to claim compensation as a nation for the general and indirect consequences of the escape of the cruisers, and agreed to limit themselves to the direct loss of property due to that cause. The *New York Times*, in describing the gigantic case" laid before the tribunal at Geneva on behalf of the United States, expressly admits this, —though we cannot help thinking that the statement of grievances in which the preparers of that case appear to have indulged, is very much beside the mark, and tinctured with irrelevant complaint. It is said to extend to 480 pages, to go into a great many matters on which the tribunal has no power to decide, and to make accusations which cannot possibly be proved, and which are, therefore, decidedly undignified. However, the practical point of the *New York Times*' statement is that the losses to individuals caused by the escape of the Alabama and the other cruisers is as yet estimated at about 14,000,000 dollars (say £2,800,000), without interest, which they wish to calculate, as regards any compensation granted at 7 per cent. from 1st July, 1863, which they consider a fair date from which to reckon the losses taken on an average. As the Alabama herself did not escape till the 29th July, 1862, this rather cool suggestion places what we may call the extended gravity of the losses within eleven months of the first possibility of loss—though notoriously some of the heaviest losses were due to the Shenandoah, which escaped very near the end of the war,—and does not seem to us very reasonable. As a matter of fact, we *expect and hope* to pay for the devastations of the Alabama herself, which we ought to have chased with our whole Navy rather than allow to go on in her illegal career; but we doubt very much indeed if there will be the ghost of a case for the losses caused by any other vessel.

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